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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 18-11 (65-52). Tomorrow, variable; temp. 20-10 (68-50). Yesterday's temp. 20-17 (68-63). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 17-9 (63-48). Tomorrow, fair. Yesterday's temp. 18-9 (64-48). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Fair. Temp. 27-20 (81-68). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 29-18 (84-61). Yesterday's temp. 29-18 (84-61).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ... 12 S | Lebanon ... 90 P
Belgium ... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ... 2.50 Dr
Eire ... 15 P. | Netherlands ... 1.50 Fl.
Finland ... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ... 50 K
France ... 2.00 F. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ... 12 Esc
Great Britain ... 15 P. | Spain ... 20 Ptas
Greece ... 15 Drs. | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr.
India ... Rs. 5 | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr
Iran ... 25 Rials | Turkey ... T.25
Italy ... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) ... $0.25
Israel ... I.£ 2.40 | Yugoslavia ... 5 D.

Socialist Paper Handed to Reds By Lisbon Junta

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, June 16 (NYT).—The future of the Socialist-oriented newspaper Republica and of moderate forces in Portugal became doubtful today when the armed forces handed over physical control of the paper to Communist-led printers. The printers immediately occupied the plant, which had been closed for a month.

The action occurred after Raul Rego, the Socialist publisher whose fight to maintain control of Republica has become a national and international issue, failed to get the paper reopened under conditions he deemed necessary to assure freedom of expression.

When Mr. Rego handed his conditions to Maj. Dias Ferreira, who had come to remove the seals placed on the paper's doors a month ago, the major, a member of the Portuguese security forces, answered that "the Revolutionary Council does not accept conditions from anyone."

The council, a military body that has ruled Portugal since March, has been meeting for four days amid indications that it was under heavy pressure from some of its members to remove the political parties from any important role in public life on the grounds they were interfering with the revolution now under way.

Printers Arrive

A few hours after the confrontation between Mr. Rego and the major, the dissident printers appeared and the major handed them the keys. One of the printers said the paper would appear in a few days and would be published "with or without Rego." Joao Gomes, the editor in chief, declared, "This is illegal, absolutely illegal."

The Socialists, who had threatened to resign from the government over the issue and then relented when they got apparent satisfaction, were expected to react strongly to the turnabout in their fortunes. Some military radicals would welcome their resignation.

Republica, one of the few Portuguese newspapers still independent of state control or Communist influence, has been frequently critical of the armed forces and the Communists.

A month ago a group of printers, as well as workers from other departments, made a bid to throw out Mr. Rego and asserted their right to participate in editorial policy. Mr. Rego and his associates charged a deliberate Communist plan to eliminate a source of opposition to them. In the ensuing fight, the paper was closed by government order.

Sidewalk Showdown

Last week, the military agreed to reopen the paper but made no decision to remove the dissidents from the staff. Mr. Rego considered this essential if the paper was to function and a showdown came on the sidewalk this afternoon when he demanded the right to name a new composing room foreman and to send some printers to other papers. The military rejected these demands. It previously also had given some encouragement to the printers by agreeing that the press law should be modified to include all workers on a newspaper in the formulation of editorial policy.

The armed forces gave signs of being nervous, harassed and under extreme pressure as political and economic problems built up at home and abroad.

Reactionaries "have unleashed an offensive that goes from the north to Angola and passes through the Azores," a member of the information division of the general staff declared in commenting on the almost nonstop meetings being carried on by the Revolutionary Council while its head, President Francisco da Costa Gomes, a leader of the moderate faction, was on an official visit to Romania.

The spokesman appeared to be referring to a raid yesterday on an armored regiment's barracks by five unidentified men who seized about 30 automatic weapons. The attack, in Santa Maragida about 160 miles north of Lisbon, suggested some complicity within the camp. Despite extensive roadblocks, the men have not been found.



United Press International.

FINAL CHECK—Vice-President Rockefeller looking over his notes before going on a television interview show.

But Cites No Evidence

Rockefeller Suspects CIA Role by Kennedys

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—Vice-President Rockefeller suggested yesterday that President John Kennedy and his brother Robert may have known of CIA plots to kill foreign leaders but he offered no evidence.

Mr. Rockefeller said the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and a "real problem of amnesia among those still around" had made it impossible for the commission he headed, which investigated CIA domestic activities, to reach any firm conclusions about White House involvement in alleged assassination plans.

But after saying the evidence was inconclusive, the Vice-President added:

"I think it's fair to say that no major undertakings were taken by the CIA without either knowledge and/or approval of the White House."

Separate Transmission

Mr. Rockefeller was explaining on a TV program the reasons the published report by his commission did not deal with the assassination plots. Material relating to the plots was transmitted separately to President Ford, who is due to turn it over to the Senate special committee on intelligence.

The chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said Friday that his committee has yet to uncover any evidence that "would directly link" any president with the CIA's "involvement in this kind of activity."

Former CIA Director John McCone said on June 6 that the CIA planned to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in the early 1960s. But Mr. McCone said the authority for the planning was granted before he took over the agency on Nov. 29, 1961, and he said it was unclear to him who gave the order.

The plans apparently were handed down "both at the close of the Eisenhower administration and the early part of the Kennedy administration," Mr. McCone said.

Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale said that he drafted contingency plans for dealing with Mr. Castro in August, 1962, soon after reports that Soviet nuclear missiles were about to be installed in Cuba. Gen. Lansdale said that these orders came from Robert Kennedy, then the attorney general, although Gen. Lansdale has denied being told explicitly to set down the Cuban leader's murder as an option.

Without mentioning any names, Roderick Hills, the White House counsel on intelligence matters, said last week that "there have been public statements by witnesses which would suggest a greater degree of blame on individuals in prior administrations than the official record of their testimony."

While responding to questions yesterday about why the commission he headed had not delved further into the assassination question, Mr. Rockefeller said, "Many of the people have died who were allegedly involved and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Impact on Cabinet Expected

Italy Reds Score Big Gains In Elections at Local Levels

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 16 (NYT).—The Communist party scored large gains in two days of elections throughout Italy that ended this afternoon, incomplete returns showed tonight.

The Christian Democrats, the nation's strongest political force, suffered sizable losses.

The Socialist party, a supporter of the central government that is controlled by the Christian Democrats and an ally of the Communists in many local administrations, advanced.

With 95 per cent of all ballots counted, the Christian Democrats had polled 35 per cent as compared with 38.8 per cent in the same areas in the last parliamentary elections in 1972.

The Communist party had won 33.7 per cent of the total popular vote, against 27.2 per cent in 1972, and the Socialist party accounted for 12 against 9.6 per cent in 1972.

The sharp swing to the left seemed to spell trouble for the Cabinet of Premier Aldo Moro, which he established less than seven months ago, although the voting was for regional, provincial and municipal bodies only.

National Issues

The campaign was fought mostly over national rather than local issues and the outcome of the poll appeared to increase government instability and heighten political tension.

All the major parties had made it plain during the campaign that they considered the administrative elections the most important political test since the nation had elected the national parliament for a five-year term in 1972.

Sunday's and yesterday's elections were, technically, for legislative assemblies in 15 of Italy's 20 semi-autonomous regions, advisory councils in 86 of its 94 provinces and municipal councillors in 6,300 of its 8,000 cities and towns.

While the polling does not constitutionally affect the comparative strength of the parties in the national legislature, members of parliament emphasized tonight that the political and psychological effect of the voting would strengthen the leftist groups and weaken the Christian Democrats at all levels, including the highest—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.



United Press International.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer voting in election.

Indirectly, the elections may also have international repercussions, diplomats here said. They pointed out that the heavy Communist vote was likely to weaken Italy's commitment to NATO, although Communist leaders had stated during the campaign that their party did not demand the nation's withdrawal from the Western alliance.

A buoyed Communist party—long the strongest Marxist movement in the West—is expected to restate forcefully its offer of a "historical compromise" with the Christian Democrats. The jargon means a long-range accord on how to govern Italy.

The Christian Democratic leadership has so far rejected the Communist overtures for cooperation but its range of options looked restricted tonight.

The party secretary, former Premier Amintore Fanfani, told reporters: "The situation requires deep, broad and timely examination."

Mr. Fanfani, who at the age of 67 had been his party's most active campaigner, said he had summoned the Christian Democratic leadership for a strategy session Thursday.

While the mood in Christian Democratic party offices was subdued, there was jubilation at Communist party headquarters in central Rome. Eight television sets had been put outside the brick building and a public-address system provided a commentary on the official announcements.

The Italian Social Movement, a party considered neo-Fascist that had been Italy's fourth strongest group, suffered heavy losses. Political experts theorized that many former backers of the rightist movement had switched their votes to the Christian Democrats, whose losses would otherwise have been even greater.

Italy's smaller and moderate left-of-center parties—the Social Democrats and the Republicans—appeared to have held their own. The small Liberal party, which is conservative, lost ground.

Some members of parliament suggested that the political influence of the Socialist party, Italy's third force, appeared enhanced. That group's price for supporting Christian Democrats in the central government would go up, these experts said.

Communist spokesmen claimed that many of their party's new votes had come from the nearly 3 million citizens who went to the polls for the first time. The minimum age for participation in elections was lowered from 21 to 18 recently.

Radical Marxist fringe groups to the left of the Communist party had also counted on profiting from the new youth vote. Such hopes, however, were largely disappointed.

Nearly 40 million Italians were entitled to vote in the elections and 91.9 per cent of them did.

But Will Let Delegates Decide

Ford Endorses Rockefeller As His Running Mate in 1976

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—President Ford today endorsed Vice-President Rockefeller as his running mate for next year's election, but he left open the possibility that the Republican party might reach a different decision.

"Both of us in these coming months will be submitting ourselves to the will of the delegates at the Republican National Convention," the President said in a statement issued through his press secretary. "I am confident both of us can convince the delegates that individually and as a team we should both be nominated."

Despite the statement, there were indications from some presidential intimates that the decision to keep Mr. Rockefeller was less than ironclad.

A person close to the President said that the retention of Mr. Rockefeller on the ticket will depend largely on whether the Vice-President can defuse opposition to him in the months ahead.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen, conveying Mr. Ford's endorsement, seemed to leave some loophole when he said:

"The President will be for Nelson Rockefeller for the nomination. The delegates will make the decision."

Mr. Rockefeller, a target of mistrust among GOP conservatives since he opposed Sen. Barry Goldwater for the party's presidential nomination in 1964, has had difficulties with the right wing of his party since his nomination to the vice-presidency last Aug. 20. He was sworn in on Dec. 19.

Lately, however, he has also been the subject of unpublicized criticism by White House aides for his handling of the report on an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency by a commission he headed.

Mr. Rockefeller's advocates, however, blame White House chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld for convincing the President to withhold a report on an investigation into alleged CIA assassination plots against foreign leaders. After Mr. Rockefeller had said that this material would be made public, the President decided to keep it secret for the time being and to turn it over to the Senate intelligence committee, which is also investigating the CIA.

Age a Consideration

There are also some objections to Mr. Rockefeller because of his age. He will be 68 at election time, and some GOP strategists think that a younger running mate would add more strength to a ticket headed by Mr. Ford, who will be 63 at the close of the election campaign.

In his statement today, the President said of Mr. Rockefeller: "I selected him for vice-president because I respected his judgment, experience and ability. I wanted a good partner for a vice-president and he exceeded my expectations. He has done a fine job in every way."

The statement was read by Mr. Nessen after a newsman asked about Sen. Goldwater's remark yesterday on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program that "Rockefeller would make a fine secretary of state."

Reporters were told that the President had prepared the statement for his press conference a week ago.

Ford, Scheel Hail Results of NATO Talks in Belgium

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—West German President Walter Scheel and President Ford agreed today that the recent NATO summit meeting in Brussels had a "very positive outcome."

A White House statement, following a two-hour meeting between the two Presidents and their foreign ministers, said: "They agreed that the summit had permitted valuable consultations among the members of the alliance and a significant reaffirmation of alliance, cohesion and unity."

Unity Urged as Talks Open

Kenyatta Appeals to Angola Chiefs

By Charles Mohr

NAKURU, Kenya, June 16 (NYT).—Leaders of the divided black liberation movement of Angola, meeting here today in an attempt to stop bloodshed in that Portuguese territory and pave the way to orderly independence, heard an appeal for unity and a cease-fire from their host, President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.

After the appeal, the three leaders from Angola began substantive talks aimed at preventing all-out civil war as Angola approaches full independence from Portugal Nov. 11.

The leaders are Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, Agostinho Neto of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Personal Divisions

The Angola liberation movement is divided on ideological, tribal and, above all, personal lines. The three factions agreed in January that they should cooperate in a transitional, coalition government. But the agreement has not worked well and has been paralyzed by persistent fighting between two of the organizations—the Popular Movement and the National Front. The fighting has caused thousands of deaths in Angola.

President Kenyatta called the current meeting, which may last several days, "crucial."

"I have been saddened at the temporary disunity amongst you," Mr. Kenyatta said. He urged them not to let foreign ideologies divide them.

The Kenyan leader said that no progress could be made if fighting persisted in Angola and asked that the three groups agree to "an immediate cease-fire while you listen to your hearts."

A number of truces have been negotiated in Angola in recent weeks but all have broken down. It was not clear tonight whether the Angolan leaders would respond formally in an affirmative way to President Kenyatta's request that they agree once more to a cease-fire.

Power Sharing

Mr. Kenyatta also called upon the Angolan leaders to examine the complex agreement in which their organizations share power in a cabinet with three rotating premiers—a system that has led in effect to government stalemate.

He also urged them to honor a previous agreement to unify their private armed forces in an integrated Angolan Army and suggested that they stop recruiting for their personal armies.

Despite the long history of extreme animosity between two of the leaders, Mr. Neto and Mr. Roberto there was no open sign of acrimony today. Kenyan officials said that the two men shook hands, called each other brother and, along with Mr. Savimbi, who has been a conciliatory figure throughout the Angolan crisis, were working late into the night at President Kenyatta's presidential lodge in this small agricultural city in the Rift Valley north of Nairobi.

Turkey Decides On Reprisals for U.S. Arms Curb

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, June 16—Turkey's National Security Council, a top policy-making body grouping military and civilian leaders, met for more than six hours today and announced that it had decided on retaliatory measures against the U.S. arms embargo.

A government source said the measures involved U.S. bases but declined to give details.

The council presented its plans to the Cabinet tonight and after more than three hours of discussions, Premier Suleyman Demirel said the measures would be announced tomorrow. He made no further comment.

About 7,000 U.S. military experts are serving at two dozen bases and installations in Turkey, including electronic listening posts, and in a nuclear strike force of F-4 Phantom jets.

Turkey has frequently warned that some bases would be closed unless the embargo is lifted.

Cuba to Return $2 Million Paid in Hijacking

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has agreed to release a $2-million ransom paid by Southern Airways for the return of a plane hijacked in 1972, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., disclosed today.

Without commenting specifically on this report, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger credited Mr. Castro with taking "some limited steps" toward reconciliation with the United States.

"We do not consider an animosity toward Cuba is an essential aspect of our foreign policy," Mr. Kissinger said in response to a question at a meeting of American public broadcasters.

Mr. Castro wrote of his intentions in a letter to Sen. McGovern and said he found reasonable arguments for return of the ransom. It was Mr. Castro's second conciliatory move toward the United States within a year.

Sen. McGovern met Mr. Castro in Havana in May and discussed the ransom with the Cuban leader. A plea for the return of the money also was made by Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a letter that Sen. McGovern gave to Mr. Castro.

On Friday, Sen. McGovern received a letter presumably delivered by the Czech Embassy, which represents Cuban interests in the United States. The letter said:

"Finding Sen. Sparkman's argument to be reasonable and having in mind even more the actions of the Senator [McGovern] against the unjust blockade imposed upon our country and the interest that you demonstrated in this case during your recent trip to Cuba, we have communicated to Sen. Sparkman the decision that the revolutionary government of Cuba [is] giving a positive answer to that request."

The Southern Airways DC-9 jet was hijacked in November, 1972, and forced to fly to Havana, where the passengers and crew were released in return for the $2-million ransom.

The Castro government took the money from the hijackers and immediately wrote out a $2-million check to Southern Airways.

However, the money was unavailable to the airline because the check was drawn on the Cuban government's account with Chase Manhattan Bank in New York—an account that the U.S. government had frozen in 1961 in retaliation for Mr. Castro's expropriation of U.S. property in Cuba.

Piracy Charge Filed

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP).—Michael Lynn Hansen, accused of hijacking a Western Airlines jet to Cuba in 1972, was held without bail here today on air piracy charges.

U.S. sky marshals seized Mr. Hansen in Barbados Wednesday when Cuban authorities released him after having held him prisoner for three years.

U.S. Developing Atomic Missile That Could Snarl Arms Talks

Rocket's Accuracy Is Result of New Technology

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—The Defense Department is developing a strategic weapon that could add greatly to the nuclear striking power of the United States and complicate attempts to curb the arms race.

The weapon, a missile known as the Cruise, is in an advanced state of development. It could be launched by submarine or bomber.

Powered by a small jet engine and directed by a miniaturized computer, it would be able to fly at low altitudes for up to 1,500 miles and deliver a thermonuclear warhead with high precision.

In some ways, the Cruise is a descendant of the German "buzz bomb" of World War II and the winged, jet-powered missiles developed by the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1950s. With its far greater accuracy and range, however, the Cruise introduces a new dimension to strategic warfare.

Particularly when deployed on submarines, it would, in effect, add a fourth leg to the United States's long-established strategic "triad" that consists of manned bombers, land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. With the relatively low-cost Cruise, the United States could add thousands of weapons to its strategic arsenal.

At least until recently, little attention was paid, even within the Defense Department, to the new missile, in part because it seemed to many officials to be just a mild improvement on the missiles of a former weapons generation. But now the Cruise is emerging as a major issue within the arms-control community and in talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms.

Arms-control specialists object that the Cruise missile is militarily unnecessary and a potentially destabilizing development in the arms race.

In a chapter in the annual "Yearbook on World Armaments and Disarmament," just published by the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, Dr. Kosta Tsipis, a nuclear physicist at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warns that the technological advances represented in the Cruise missile "could drastically alter the conduct of both tactical and strategic warfare."

The missile is also emerging as a potential obstacle to a treaty based on the Vladivostok agreement on strategic arms reached in November by President Ford and the Soviet Communist leader, Leonid Brezhnev. The dispute concerns whether Cruise missiles should be included within the limit of 2,400 "strategic delivery vehicles" that the Vladivostok agreement would impose on both nations.

The United States has taken the position at the current talks on strategic arms that the limitation should not apply to Cruise missiles, particularly those launched by submarines, but only to ICBMs, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers. The Soviet Union, which Pentagon officials say is far behind the United States in Cruise technology, has been insisting that long-range Cruise missiles be included within the overall limitation.

There are indications that the administration is preparing to modify its position by proposing that all Cruise missiles with a range of more than 3,000 miles be included in the limitation. It is expected, however, that the Soviet Union would reject such a proposal, since it would permit the United States to continue with the development and deployment of Cruise missiles with a 1,500-mile range, sufficient for them to reach most Soviet targets when launched from submarines or bombers.

Dr. Herbert Scoville jr. of the Arms Control Association observed in an interview that exclusion of long-range Cruise missiles

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Constituencies Give Hint of Power Ratings

Soviet Elections as Kremlin Status Symbol

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 16 (NYT).—An unintended insight into the mysterious internal politics of the Kremlin was provided by preparations for the single-slate elections in the Soviet republics yesterday.

New clues to the relative ranking of the Soviet leaders were evident in the election nominations, nourishing the sort of "Kremlinology" that has always exasperated Russian officials.

If the nominating process is as finely tuned as a number of diplomatic analysts believe, it would appear that Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev is stronger than ever politically. This thinking supports a feeling in some diplomatic quarters here that, short of a debilitating illness, he will not retire at the 25th party congress next February, as has sometimes been speculated.

By the same measure, President Nikolai Podgorny has picked up some strength against his peer, Premier Alexei Kosygin, while the leading Soviet ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, seems to have fallen behind Andrei Kirilenko, Mr. Brezhnev's chief aide in the Kremlin. Other members of the ruling Politburo fall into place in an imprecise analytical process.

Democratic Façade

The hand of the Kremlin is shown in the campaign to put the sheen of participatory democracy on an electoral exercise that is tightly manipulated by the Communist party and mostly distinguished by its lack of spontaneity.

In practical terms, this means that every Politburo member is nominated and elected to a legislative seat at national and republic level. Yet, given the range *of status, some are nominated* more often than others.

Mr. Brezhnev was nominated by about twice as many districts as the next echelon, comprising Mr. Podgorny and Mr. Kosygin.

A Western political analyst here, who looked over the tribulation of nominations as gleaned from the Soviet press, marveled that it made up "a beautifully symmetrical pattern."

It is not clear exactly how the nominations are proportionately parceled out, although it would seem to be the responsibility of a party organizational section headed by Ivan Kapitonov.

One theory here is that the Politburo members themselves meet and decide who will be ranked the more popular.

Another theory is that the sensitive task is given to a select nucleus of party officials.

A survey of nominations reported in the Soviet press shows that the 15 full members of the *Politburo all received more nomi*nations for this year's elections in the republics than they did for the national elections last year, probably because more election districts were involved this year.

Yet the six alternate, or non-voting, members of the Politburo were given slightly fewer nominations than last year, several even less than the top secretariat officials without Politburo standing. This is among the Kremlin's mysteries.

What matters more is the re*lative rather than absolute show*ing. Mr. Brezhnev, already first among equals, expanded his nominations from 116 to 137 this year.

*Well below him were Mr. Pod*gorny with 73 nominations and Mr. Kosygin with 69. They had respectively 63 and 60 last year, the speculation being that most of Mr. Podgorny's gain was Mr. Kosygin's loss.

At the next level, Mr. Kirilenko rose from 33 to 44 district nominations while Mr. Suslov went up from 36 to 40 nominations.

One can only guess at the reason why Mr. Kirilenko passed Mr. Suslov, although Mr. Kirilenko is *widely regarded as Mr. Brezh*nev's most trusted choice to be the party chief's interim successor.

Mr. Suslov, on the other hand, is thought to have taken a more skeptical line in his role as party ideologist about Mr. Brezhnev's policy of détente with the West.

Alexander Shelepin, long a Brezhnev rival who was ousted from the Politburo in April, apparently got no nominations.

Last month he also lost his trade union job, which remains unfilled, and recently rumors began circulating in Moscow that he had committed suicide.

Brezhnev Vote Unanimous

MOSCOW, June 16 (UPI).—Mr. Brezhnev was unanimously elected yesterday by the 1,394 voters in the Baumansky district here and other Moscow candidates for the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic did nearly as well, a newspaper said today.

Vechernyaya Moskva said that *99.9 per cent of the voters in* Moscow took part in the election and in 99.93 per cent of the cases the official candidates won the voters' approval. It said the official negative vote was seven-hundredths of 1 per cent, or a few thousand of Moscow's 7 million inhabitants.

Hungarians United, Too

BUDAPEST, June 16 (UPI).—The Hungarian elections board announced today that 97.6 per cent of eligible voters cast ballots in yesterday's parliamentary elections. It said 99.6 per cent of the ballots were for the unopposed Communist-dominated Patriotic People's Front.



Associated Press.

Ashes of late Premier Eisaku Sato being presented to honor guard by Premier Miki.

Seen as Apartheid Protest

U.K. Ends Agreement for Use Of Naval Base in South Africa

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 16 (NYT).—The British government, as a political protest against apartheid, today ended its agreement with South Africa for use of the Simonstown naval base near Cape Town.

James Callaghan, the foreign secretary, said only that the 20-year-old pact came to an end as of today with an exchange of letters. But officials made it clear that the political embarrassment of the agreement far outweighed any military advantages.

The termination also reflects the dwindling role of British naval power. With Britain pulling back from commitments in the Far East, a base near Cape Town became of decreasing importance to London.

"The need is even less with the Suez Canal now open again," an official said. "Ships on voyages to the Far East can use the canal and save both time and fuel. The base will probably be available to us anyway in times of emergency."

For some time, the Labor government has indicated that it was interested in mutual abrogation of the agreement. Its officials have often stressed that the termination would not save any money but would demonstrate Britain's abhorrence of South Africa's segregationist policies.

The base, which has a history of links with Britain going back nearly two centuries, has the best and biggest drydock and dockyard between Europe and Singapore. The British, in addition to using the base, have joined the South Africans in joint naval exercises.

U.S. Consulted

The British went ahead with the decision despite concern over the growth of Soviet naval interest in the Indian Ocean. Washington was consulted by London on Simonstown but, according to U.S. officials here, made no objection to ending the agreement.

With the pact terminated, the British said they would no longer engage in joint naval exercises with South Africa. They will also close the small British naval office there, bringing home about two dozen men.

Officials added that there no longer would be any "special relationship" between the two navies. They added, however, that British ships would call at South African ports "where it was operationally necessary to do so," that is, in emergencies.

Tories Opposed

Conservative party politicians have often protested talk of canceling the agreement, saying it was an important link in Western maritime strategy. They have charged that the Labor government was ending the treaty merely to appease its left wing.

But Roy Mason, the secretary of defense, and other government officials have said the treaty had long been out of date.

Mr. Mason recalled the British decisions to pull back from the Indian Ocean islands of Mauritius and Gan, reduce forces in Hong Kong and generally withdraw from the Far East.

Moreover, officials counter some of the criticism by stressing the "modest expansion" by Washington of the military base on the island of Diego Garcia, a British island in the Indian Ocean about 1,000 miles off the southern tip of India. American officials said this would help in the surveillance of Soviet naval power in the Indian Ocean.

The Simonstown pact was formally ended in an exchange of letters between Mr. Mason and Pieter Botha, the South African defense minister.

Contacts to Continue

CAPE TOWN, June 16 (AP).—Mr. Botha said today that the South African and British Navies will continue to deal with each other. But he said their relationship will be on the basis of navies which have no special relationship.

The cancellation of the agreement is no surprise to the South Africans. Last week, Information Minister Connie Mulder, in a meeting with a Washington newsman, stressed that Simonstown harbor is open to U.S. warships. *None has visited it for several* years since an incident in Cape Town involving a black seaman.

Rightist Hits Miki at Sato Rites in Tokyo

By Jonathan Rollow

TOKYO, June 16 (WP).—Japanese Premier Takeo Miki was assaulted but not harmed by a leader of an extreme rightist party while attending the national funeral today of former Premier Eisaku Sato.

The chief secretary of the Great Japan Patriot party, Hiroyoshi Fudeyasu, 34, struck Mr. Miki twice on the cheek with his fist as the premier was waiting for the arrival of Mr. Sato's ashes near the front entrance of Budokan (Martial Arts) Hall here.

The Premier's glasses flew off and he fell to the ground. But he got up saying, "I'm all right, I'm all right."

Mr. Miki's personal physician said tonight that the Premier's injury was very slight and that there were no symptoms of an internal injury.

The assailant, who has a long history of public disturbance arrests, was shouting slogans against ratification of the pending nuclear nonproliferation treaty as he approached Mr. Miki from behind a group of journalists. According to police, Fudeyasu was carrying a knife and a letter which urged the Premier to commit suicide. Fudeyasu told police he had no intention of using the knife himself.

Nationalist rightist organizations, like Fudeyasu's, are among those strongly opposed to giving up Japan's nuclear option by ratifying the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The controversy over the treaty has intensified recently as the Diet appears to be nearing a long-delayed vote on the measure.

The unusual attack today caught Mr. Miki's bodyguards and plainclothes police escort by surprise, raising serious questions about police negligence among government officials.

The top government spokesman, Cabinet Secretary Ichitaro Ide, said at a press conference, "If the assailant had used a weapon, the consequences might have been tragic. I will urge the police authorities to be more careful in the future."

Mr. Miki's attacker was caught and overpowered only after the Premier was on the ground. Fudeyasu was arrested immediately and the national funeral, attended by about 6,300 persons, proceeded without further incident.

House Unit Cites Leak, Bars Data To Prober of CIA

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—The House Armed Services Committee reaffirmed today its refusal to give Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., access to secret information, basing its denial on his disclosure to The Washington Post of classified CIA operations in Chile. He is a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By a 16-13 vote, the committee reaffirmed an action it took last Tuesday when most members were absent.

Rep. Harrington called the vote predictable. He said the committee was concerned with punishing him instead of dealing with the basic question of whether CIA actions against Chile's late President Salvador Allende, a Marxist, should have been kept secret.

"The Allende matter should never have been the policy of this government," Rep. Harrington said. "Thousands of people were killed."

The committee approved a motion by Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., asking the House Ethics Committee to set guidelines for the protection of secrets from public disclosure. The Armed Services Committee's denial of Rep. Harrington's access to secrets will remain in effect until such guidelines are established.

14 Drowned in Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 16 (UPI).—Fourteen persons drowned yesterday when the small boat in which they were riding capsized in the Khiale River near Peshawar, officials reported.

News Analysis

U.S. AID Role in Laos Viewed As a Quasi-Parallel Regime

By Lewis M. Simons

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 16 (WP).—Until a band of pro-Communist students recently forced the U.S. Agency for International Development to pack up and leave Laos, AID ran what amounted to a parallel government in this tiny kingdom.

The real mission of this quasi-government was not to improve the life of the ordinary Laotian but to help support the country's anti-Communist forces in their battle against the Pathet Lao.

In retrospect, AID has left behind an impressive legacy, including improved highways and air strips, schools, hospitals, irrigation and agricultural projects and a relatively stable economy. But all of this was coincidental.

'Just a Side Effect'

"We did create a lot of development," a senior AID staff member said the other day, "but it was just a side effect. There was never any doubt that we were spending millions here to support the Royal Lao government in its fight against the Communists."

The Communist-backed Pathet Lao knew this, too. Following the defeat of U.S.-backed regimes in Cambodia and South Vietnam, the Pathet Lao swiftly singled out AID as a target for open hostility.

"We were big, we were rich and, as far as the Pathet Lao were concerned, we were the enemy," an agency staffer said.

About being big and rich, there is no doubt. In 20 years, AID spent more than $1 billion in this country of 3 million inhabitants. To house itself and its American personnel, it built fenced-in compounds of suburban style ranch houses, schools, clubs, office buildings and warehouses.

The AID expenditure was just a fraction of the billions of dollars that the United States spent on the war in Laos and the bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail running through the kingdom into South Vietnam. Military assistance ran to at least 10 times the AID budget. The CIA outlay has not been made public.

Book on Involvement

Just what AID did in Laos as a parallel government required a 179-page book to explain. The book, "Facts on Foreign Aid to Laos," reports wide-ranging involvement in economic stabilization, refugee relief and resettlement, narcotics control, public health, development of national roads, development of the rural economy, agriculture development, education development, civil police administration and sericulture, the commercial production of silk.

"We were into everything," an AID officer said. "We went through the whole mill in this country. Everywhere you looked, there was some American driving a truck, inspecting a new highway, feeding refugees, running the whole show."

As to being the enemy, there is not much doubt about that either. With its widespread network of Lao-speaking Americans, AID was a handy front for the CIA.

In the small provincial towns where AID had offices, CIA, military and other American personnel lived and worked together with AID workers. An extraordinarily high level of sophistication about bureaucratic divisions would be required to understand just who was who.

The effort to understand would probably not have been worthwhile. AID officers deny that any of their personnel were CIA agents but they do not deny that the CIA used the organization for cover.

But where AID really went wrong, and what ultimately led to its humiliation and ouster by radical students, was in its insensitivity to Laotian self-respect and the burgeoning nationalism among the Pathet Lao.

Always in a hurry to get the job done, "because we were under our own pressures," an AID official said, the agency brushed Laotian bureaucrats aside.

"The Lao have a very slow and polite way of doing things," the official said. "We were always too impatient to wait."

As a result of this impatience, he said, "we forgot that we were supposed to be advisers and we ended up by doing most things ourselves."

After the Pathet Lao and the U.S.-backed rightists reached a *cease-fire agreement in February,* 1973, and then formed the Provisional Government of National Union in April, 1974, AID continued to operate only in support of the rightists.

Veteran Officials

Although some newer AID staffers made efforts to work with the government as a whole, veteran officials, some of whom had served in Laos for a decade, were too closely identified with the rightists to make the switch.

The rightist ministers and senior civil servants who cooperated with AID were content to let the relationship continue. They had gotten rich on U.S. rakeoffs and although they could see the Pathet Lao slowly gaining power in the coalition government, they could not realize that the Communist victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam would give as much impetus to the Pathet Lao as they did.

By the time the rightists crumbled last month, the Americans knew they had extended themselves too far. AID had already made some effort to turn over projects it had operated to the government. Most notably, the agency gave the government $3 million worth of public works equipment and a maintenance and repair shop.

But it was too little, too late. Within a week after the leading rightist ministers quit, Communist-inspired students sacked the small AID compound in the southern city of Savannakhet and then captured the main compound in Vientiane.

The students agreed to leave only after the United States met their demands, turning over all AID property to the government and withdrawing all U.S. personnel.

Even after acceding to these demands, U.S. officials find they are still being harassed by the students, the Pathet Lao and local employees. Officials doubt the turnover will have been completed in an orderly fashion by June 30, the deadline set in the agreement.

"They're out to get even with us and at the rate it's going," a senior official said, "on June 30 I'll just have to hand them the keys and say, 'Boys, it's all yours.'"

After all these years, all the expenses and now to have it all end so ingloriously, was it worthwhile? "I think we've done a hell of a lot of good things for this country," acting AID director Gordon Ramsey said. "Maybe we did them wrong but the results are here."

Premier's Supporters Concerned

Labor, Youth Unrest Poses Threat to Bangkok Regime

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, June 16 (NYT).—Lingering unrest among workers and students is causing concern among supporters of the fragile coalition government of Premier Kukrit Pramoj.

In front of the once-gleaming Dusithani Hotel, now a darkened shell, hundreds of striking hotel workers huddle through the night. Their strike officially ended two weeks ago, according to a government announcement, but the hotel is still closed.

At a nearby garment factory, police were called in earlier this month to break up a strike of workers who were protesting wages of 15 cents an hour. That strike had dragged along for weeks.

There is talk of broader action by labor in a number of industries. At some of the technical institutes, students are becoming restive as well.

2 Students Killed

Last week, students of two rival engineering colleges in Bangkok clashed in the streets and two were *killed by gunfire.*

"My house is in a slum area," Snan Vongsuthee, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Thai Trade Unionists and one of the most moderate union leaders, said in an interview. "But people are starting to grumble—nice, peaceful, ordinary people are starting to say, 'Well, maybe it was better under Thanom.' Then there were no strikes, no demonstrations in the streets, not as much unemployment and rice was cheaper."

It was just such demonstrations, multiplied tenfold and led by students, that brought down the military government of Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn in October, 1973, forcing him into exile and leading King Bhumiphol Adulyadej to appoint a civilian premier. He, in turn, was replaced after a nationwide general election earlier this year.

The demonstrators are in the streets again, although the cast of characters is somewhat changed, and the aims are different. The foundations of the present labor unrest in Bangkok were laid well before the overthrow of the military government. During much of the period when billions of dollars in foreign investment poured into the country for industrial development, union organization was banned.

For that reason and in part because of the stability created by the military dictatorship, foreign investment flourished. Textile plants sprang up in Bangkok and then throughout the country. The employees put in a 14-hour work day, seven days a week, for low wages plus a small portion of poor-grade rice.

Finally, labor organizers began to press the Thanom government for higher wages and for an end to sweatshop conditions and barracks living.

The first labor associations were formed three years ago as the first strikes began then. Last year, prohibitions against unions and strikes were lifted formally. Now strikes or work stoppages are running at a rate of more than 200 a year.

9 Die on Scottish Bus

MOFFAT, Scotland, June 16 (AP).—Nine persons were killed and 26 injured today when a bus carrying old-age pensioners collided with a truck near here, police reported.

2 North Israel Towns Shelled; Arab Guerrillas Said to Mass

TEL AVIV, June 16 (UPI).—Arab gunners shelled two northern Israel settlements today and military sources said that Arab guerrillas in Lebanon were concentrating along this country's northern frontier.

Artillery shells fired from Lebanon hit Israel's northernmost town, Metulla, and another settlement, Kfar Giladi, according to the military command, which reported neither casualties nor damage. Other military sources said Israeli gunners returned the fire.

The sources said that guerrillas had concentrated all along the Lebanon-Israel frontier, with the biggest group at Aitah esh Sha'b, a village which has been the target of anti-guerrilla assaults by Israeli ground forces.

[From Beirut, United Press International reported that Lebanese farmers, battered by Israeli air raids and artillery fire, abandoned their fields in border areas today and Palestinian guerrillas went on full alert to counter further attacks.

[Israeli gunners shelled farmlands around the towns of Nabatieh, Khiam, Majdel Silm and Ramieh in a predawn barrage that injured four villagers, a Lebanese military spokesman said. Lebanese artillery units returned the fire, he said.

[A Palestinian spokesman said that guerrilla units were on full alert to counter any further raids in reprisal for an attack by Arab Liberation Front commandos yesterday on the northern Israeli settlement of Kfar Yuval.]

Four guerrillas and two Israelis were killed during the attack on Kfar Yuval and a third Israeli, Mrs. Simma Mordechai, 23, died today of wounds received during the raid.

Kfar Yuval is in the area shelled today by gunners in Lebanon.

The number of civil guardsmen was increased at towns and settlements throughout northern Israel and farmers stayed out of their fields on both sides of the frontier, the military sources here said.

4 Israelis Arrested

In Jerusalem, police reported that they arrested four Israeli young men for allegedly planning to attack targets in the Israeli-annexed Arab sector of the city as a reprisal for the guerrilla strike at Kfar Yuval.

Two of the seized suspects are aged 17 and 19 and are members of a Jewish guerrilla group called "Terrorism Against Terrorism," police said. The other two are photographers, they said.

The police confiscated a can of gasoline, empty bottles and matches and a plastic shopping bag with a pipe in it.

It was the first arrest of members of the group, which police said was responsible for the burning of an Arab bus about a month ago after several minor bombings in Jerusalem by Arab guerrillas.

Rockefeller Sees CIA Role By Kennedys

(Continued from Page 1)

others were assassinated in this country."

Asked to identify those who had been assassinated, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Well, as I said, we have no conclusive information but the president of the United States and the attorney general were both assassinated tragically in this country."

Added Statement

When he was pressed still further, Mr. Rockefeller added his statement that "I think it's fair to say that no major undertakings were taken by the CIA" without presidential knowledge.

Mr. Rockefeller defended the CIA as an "essential instrument" of government that ought to undergo some legal reforms but should not be abolished.

He said that "covert actions" abroad, sometimes called "dirty tricks," ought to remain within the CIA's responsibility. Mr. Rockefeller called covert actions "a middle ground, a gray area between diplomatic action and war."

"It is an unfortunate area of activity which is practiced very widely by countries throughout the world and I think is an essential part of the defense of our nation and our own national security," he said.

Spanish Police Clash With Foes of A-Plant

LEON, Spain, June 16 (Reuters).—Police broke up a protest *against the construction of a* nuclear power station yesterday and made several arrests after an officer was injured, police said today.

Several hundred persons took part in a demonstration at Valencia de Don Juan, near here, where the power station is being built. After a note of protest was read to the crowd, several groups made their way to this provincial capital in northern Spain where the clashes with police took place.

U.S. Developing an A-Missile That Could Snarl Arms Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

would make "nonsense" of any agreement limiting ballistic missiles and bombers. Another problem presented by Cruise is the difficulty of verifying whether the weapon has been deployed.

The Pentagon plans call for the installation of Cruise missiles on nuclear submarines and perhaps bombers. The missiles would be designed so that they could be fired from a submarine torpedo tube; once in the air, wings would unfold and the missile's jet engine would take over.

One effect of this deployment would be to transform the fleet of about 75 nuclear attack submarines—now primarily designed for anti-submarine and anti-shipping missions—into potential strategic weapons.

Plans also call for the development of a relatively short-range, tactical version of the Cruise missile with conventional warheads for use by submarines against surface ships or for the bombardment of land positions.

Inspection Problem

In their external appearance, however, the tactical—short-range—and strategic—long-range—versions of the Cruise missile are virtually indistinguishable. Without some probably unacceptable form of inspection, such as dismantling the missile, it would be impossible to verify whether a submarine was carrying the tactical or strategic version.

The Cruise missile is regarded in arms-control circles as an example of how technological advances, rather than clearly defined military requirements, lead to the development of a weapon.

One advance was the development of small, highly efficient turbo-fan jet engines. These, with their fuel economy, made possible long ranges for the Cruise missiles, which had to be built small enough to fit in a torpedo tube 21 inches in diameter.

The other development was in microelectronics, making possible a high-precision guidance system for the missile. Basically, this is a terrain-matching system. The profile of the terrain in the target area is stored in the memory of a miniature computer, which then matches this memorized terrain against impulses from sensors scanning the land surface and steers the missile to the target.

Mr. Tsipis estimates that the guidance system would permit accuracy to within 30 yards, sufficient to attack enemy missiles in their silos. In his opinion, therefore, the Cruise missile is potentially a first-strike weapon that could be used to eliminate an enemy's missile force.

Defense officials acknowledge that the Cruise potentially is highly accurate. But they maintain that the missile, which will travel at subsonic speeds, will be too slow and vulnerable to be used as a first-strike weapon.

In a statement to Congress earlier this year, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger cited two principal military uses for the missile.

An air-launched Cruise, he said, would "enhance the capability" of manned bombers to penetrate heavy defenses. This is an argument, however, that the Air Force is not inclined to press too strongly lest it undercut its justification for the planned B-1 strategic bomber, which it has always maintained would be able *to penetrate to its target.*

A submarine-launched Cruise, Mr. Schlesinger said, "would provide a desirable augmentation of our strategic capabilities and a unique potential for unambiguous, controlled, single-weapon response from relatively invulnerable submarines."

'Demonstration Shots'

What Mr. Schlesinger has in mind, defense officials explained, is that under certain circumstances it might be desirable to *fire one or two* "demonstration shots" at Soviet targets as measured retaliation or to demonstrate U.S. resolve in a nuclear crisis. In such a situation, they said, it might be better to fire a Cruise missile, with a single, accurate warhead, rather than a submarine-launched Poseidon missile, which carries about a dozen warheads.

The first flight test is expected early next year, with a decision in 1977 on whether to proceed into engineering and production of the weapon.

Meanwhile, the cost of the program is rising rapidly. It has increased from $13 million in fiscal 1974 to a planned $153 million in the new fiscal year that begins on July 1, and a projected $300-million level in 1977.

Defense officials estimate that it will cost upward of $500 million to develop the missile and that production costs would run from $500,000 to $1 million a missile.

On the assumption that at least 2,000 missiles are produced, therefore, the Pentagon is talking of a program that will run at least into several billion dollars.

New from Lanvin: the 800 gram raincoat

If you want protection from spring showers, but don't want to weigh yourself down, Lanvin 2 has a solution: raincoats that weigh less than 800 grams.

Long and full, some come in a belted smock style, others are variations on the traditional trench coat.

The weight is minimal, the styling original and the colors appealing: caramel, clear green, faded blue denim, and natural white. F. 890.



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U.S. High Court Rules Fees Set for Lawyers Are Illegal

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 16 (IHT). —The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that minimum fee schedules for legal services established by state or local bar associations violated federal anti-trust law.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, speaking for the court, held that the fee schedules were not merely advisory but constituted "a fixed rigid price floor" that "was enforced through the prospect of professional discipline from the state bar" and created "a pricing system that consumers could not realistically escape. On this record the bar association's activities constitute a classic case of price-fixing."

"In terms of restraining competition and harming consumers . . . the price-fixing activities found here are usually damaging," the chief justice added.

The case involved a suit by a Virginia couple challenging the fixed minimum fee for title search and other legal work required to buy a house. A lower court had dismissed the suit on the grounds that anti-trust law did not apply to the "learned professions" such as law and medicine.

The Supreme Court, however, ruled that, "whatever else it may be, the examination of a land title is a service; the exchange of a service for money is 'commerce' in the most common usage of that word."

The court said that interstate commerce is sufficiently involved for the federal statutes to be invoked because a significant amount of the funds used for financing home purchases comes from outside states.

It was the first time the high court had taken up the question of whether federal laws against price-fixing apply to the "learned professions." The Justice Department, which supported the suit against fee schedules, said that at least 20 state and 760 local bar associations have fixed such minimums.

The decision appeared certain to bring down the real estate "closing costs" that virtually all consumers and many lawyers have regarded as artificially high in many sections of the country.

By banning imposition of fixed legal fees, the ruling opened the way, at least by implication, for competitive pricing by lawyers and thus—although most bar associations now ban it—for some form of reporting to the public of different charges made by different attorneys.

Also clearly threatened by the Supreme Court's decision were the compacts among real estate sales companies in a given community under which a uniform percentage of the purchase price of a home is charged as a commission, with no effective competition permitted.

Because the decision effectively eliminated the anti-trust exemption claimed in the past by the "learned professions," it also had potential impact on the fees charged by such groups as architects, engineers and certified public accountants.

In another decision, the Supreme Court declared that state laws forbidding newspapers from publishing advertisements for legal abortion services violated the First Amendment guarantees of free speech and press.

In a 7-to-2 decision, the high court overturned a state court ruling and held that such advertising "contained factual material of clear public interest" and was not purely commercial.

Laws similar to the Virginia statute were in effect in 18 states.

In other actions, the court:

• Ruled, 8 to 1, in a Florida case, that a criminal defendant is not deprived of a fair trial solely by the fact that jurors knew something about his crime or prior convictions.



UPI.

Wallace Muhammad

U.S. Muslims Set Worth at $46 Million

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP).—The Black Muslims have assets of at least $46 million, the new leader of the separatist sect said yesterday as he broke almost a half-century of secrecy about the group's financial worth.

Both the money and the membership of the Nation of Islam, as the Black Muslims are formally known, have been closely guarded secrets since Elijah Muhammad founded the sect during the Depression. The membership is still unknown.

Muhammad died Feb. 26. His son and successor, Wallace Muhammad, made his first public appearance as the Nation of Islam's supreme minister yesterday.

In a move intended to dispell any doubts about the transition of power from father to son, another powerful Black Muslim leader, Abdul Aleem Farrakin of New York City, told the rally of 20,000 persons:

"We are continuing the work of the honorable Elijah Muhammad and are evolving into what he predicted we would."

Wallace Muhammad also told the rally that there was no power struggle within the sect.

He said the Nation of Islam had reached the stability necessary to make some of its assets known.

He said the group's wealth was a "dream which has become reality."

But he said he would not disclose all of the assets because "there are still some things that you have to keep secret."

He cited as one success a multi-million-dollar seafood import agreement the Nation of Islam has with several foreign countries. Since the agreement was negotiated 16 months ago, the Nation of Islam has spent about $6.3 million for 26 million pounds of fish and 541,000 cans of sardines which have returned more than $22 million in retail sales, Mr. Muhammad said.

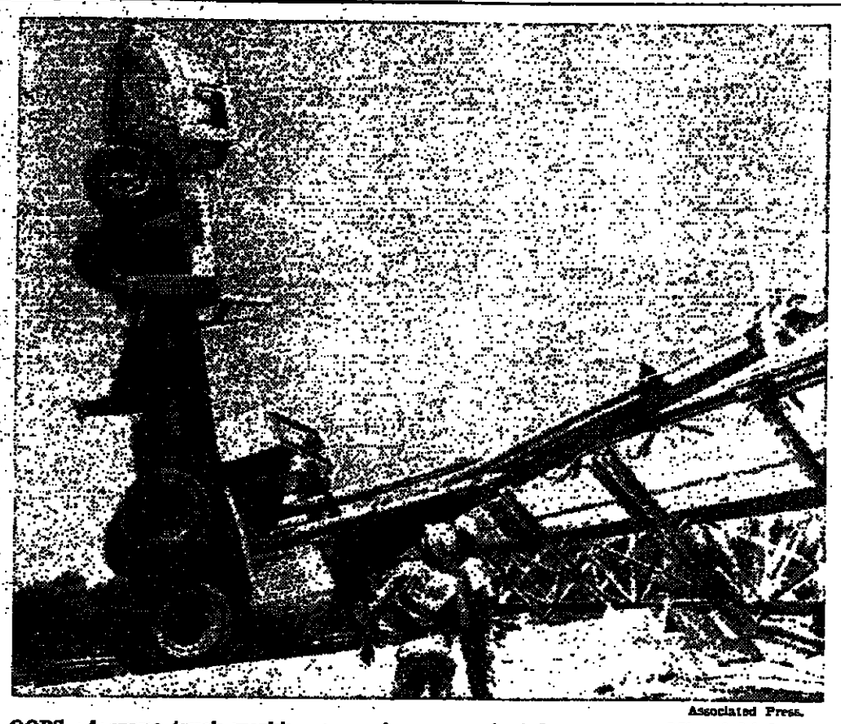
Of that $22 million, $7 million was forwarded to the sect's national headquarters in Chicago and the remaining $15 million was distributed among the group's 176 temples throughout the country, he said.

Muhammad also disclosed that the sect's real estate holdings include about $14.5 million in Chicago property and about $6.2 million in farmland in several states. He said those figures represent the cash value of the holdings at the time of purchase and do not reflect any increase in value through property improvement programs.

Gunmen Attack Belfast Armory

BELFAST, June 16 (UPI).—Gunmen dressed as militiamen today overpowered guards at a Northern Ireland militia camp, emptied the armory of its weapons and ammunition and escaped in two stolen military vehicles.

A British Army spokesman said that the gunmen escaped with 148 semi-automatic rifles, 35 submachine guns, three .22-caliber rifles, a general purpose machine gun, 35 pistols and "a substantial quantity" of ammunition.



Associated Press.

OOPS—A crane-truck working on a sign support girder across a Miami highway on Sunday, suddenly went catapulting in to the air when the frame came crashing to the roadway. No one was hurt but the backup of traffic was enormous.

Adulteration Is Charged

European Buyers Protest Over U.S. Grain

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT). —Six executives of European grain companies, seeking answers to their charges of adulteration and low quality in shipments by companies based in the United States, arrived here Saturday night to talk with federal officials and legislators.

"Our main concern is trying to get what we pay for," said Bill Duncan of Ireland, who is a director of Unilever, Ltd., a European conglomerate. "But you may not realize how important this is to the United States. You and your farmers are losing a major market. A hell of a lot of mistrust is building up."

The executives, all members of the Federation of European Feed Compounders, are traveling under the auspices of the American Soybean Association.

They said it was only a coincidence that they arrived at a time when a broad investigation of alleged corruption in the handling, grading and weighing of grain is under way in U.S. ports. They had been planning to make their trip for about six months, they said.

Personal Visit

A reason they felt they had to come to Washington in person, the executives said, was that their complaints had been routinely shrugged off by the Department of Agriculture.

"What's the use of complaining?" asked Louis Maselis, head of a French company. "You always get the standard answer. They say they have no way to determine the validity of our samples and, therefore, they can't make any determination of the validity of our complaints."

As a result, the executives said, they prefer not to buy U.S. grain when they can avoid it.

"You're No. 3," Mr. Duncan said. "Take soybean meal, for example. Our first choice is either European or Brazilian production, and we'd rather have it milled in Europe."

During an interview, the executives displayed bagged samples of grain they said they had received from U.S. companies. The corn they displayed in plastic bags contained large quantities of broken kernels and mealy particles.

Experts say such corn has a low value because oxidation sets in when a kernel is broken and the quality of the oils and acids in it dissipates.

But their principal complaint concerned soybean meal. They showed official analyses revealing high percentages of fiber in the meal, indicating that hulls had been ground in with the beans.

Lime in Soybeans

Mr. Duncan said that soybean meal often arrived containing as much as 2 per cent of lime.

U.K. Ship Defies Canadian Court

QUEBEC, June 16 (AP).—The British helicopter carrier Hermes and its crew of nearly 2,800 steamed out of Quebec today in defiance of a Canadian court order. But two marines from the ship remained behind in jail.

The British Consulate said the Hermes left for England "because a writ issued by the Federal Court of Canada cannot be served on a sovereign ship of Her Majesty's forces." The Canadian External Affairs Department agreed that the writ was illegal under the NATO Agreement on the Status of Visiting Forces.

The ship was ordered impounded by the court after a Quebec cook filed a $61,500 damage action last week. A lawyer said two men broke into the cook's apartment and beat him.

Two marine commandos appeared in court Saturday on charges of assault. They were remanded in custody awaiting a hearing.

Legion's Zeal Shows No Sign Of Flagging

CONCORD, N. H., June 16 (AP).—The American Legion in New Hampshire has asked a farmer in the town of Suncook to replace the American flags he uses as scarecrows with flags from Communist nations.

Frank Bragg of Concord, a Legion official, said he wrote to Arthur Richard, the farmer, offering to replace the American flags in his corn field with those of any Communist nation.

Mr. Richard replied that he has used American flags to scare birds away from his corn for at least four years. "I don't want Communist flags. I'm not a Communist. Let them put them in their own gardens."

"That's a good profit for them when they can buy lime for $4 a ton," he said. Soybean meal now sells for more than $120 a ton and at times has sold for nearly $300 a ton.

Another complaint of the European businessmen concerned U.S. grading regulations, which allow a ship to carry as much as 10 per cent of off-grade grain without having its official grading certificate lowered.

When such ships arrive in foreign ports, they said, the cargo is divided and sold to a variety of interests. A single buyer often gets all of the low-grade grain, they said.

Hal Richard, European director of the soybean association, said his group's concern was that U.S. farmers were losing their markets and that an expanding Brazilian soybean industry was gaining in the same markets.

He said that, while U.S. farmers might suffer, the corporations that handled their grain did not because they also controlled large parts of the Brazilian production.

Mr. Richard said his organization was seeking a new grading system in the United States that would give greater incentives for improving product quality.

He also said his organization was promoting research in shiploading. Much of the grain shipped abroad is damaged when it falls from a loading spout into the ship holds, he said.

Ironically, the European group was also concerned about the availability of U.S. grain. They had been shocked, they said, when the government two years ago imposed an embargo on soybean exports.

"We need to know you are a reliable supplier," Mr. Duncan said. "That embargo did things to us. We had to compound anything we could in the feed. It was a question of keeping animals alive."

14 Guerrillas Seized In Chilean Slaying

SANTIAGO, June 16 (AP). —Military security agents have captured 14 leftist guerrillas in connection with the murder this month of a Chilean Army intelligence officer, the national news-agency Orbe reported.

It said the 14, armed with foreign-made weapons, were seized in the farm community of Talca, 160 miles south of here. Orbe said that another group of extremists was being pursued by military forces near the Maule River outside Talca.

Medical Unit In U.S. Urges Law Reforms

AMA Meeting Studies Malpractice Crisis

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., June 16 (AP).—The malpractice insurance crisis has become "the most convulsive and electrifying issue" facing organized medicine, the president of the American Medical Association said yesterday.

Dr. Malcolm Todd said at the opening session of the AMA's 124th annual convention that its board of trustees is considering forming a re-insurance company to support any primary insurance companies set up by state medical societies.

Among the chief priorities for remedial state legislation, Dr. Todd said, is modification of the statute of limitations, a shortening of the length of time a person may file a claim after the alleged injury.

Also needed, he said, are limits to allowable size of injury awards, limits on lawyers' fees and a new system for measuring damage to a person, along the lines of workmen's compensation.

Mail Campaign

"Let us ask the people to bombard their state legislators immediately with mail calling for reforms in malpractice litigation," the AMA head said. "I urge you to make these recommendations an official action of this house of delegates."

Dr. Todd also criticized what he called a steady stream of legislation on such subjects as health maintenance organizations which "has fallen upon our heads in heavy drops like the water torture of the ancient Chinese."

Worse, he said, are the regulations that have been established. The regulatory agencies, he argued, are a fourth branch of government. "As the newest branch, they are frequently the brashest. And as the least visible branch, they are the most insidious," he said.

While the AMA is concerned about "Big Brother" in Washington, Dr. Todd added, it should also be concerned "about what we can do for all the little brothers in America."

"We should press forward on such matters as rural health, migrant health, Indian health and stopgap health insurance for the many jobless," he said.

Ford Considering 'Town Meetings' On Issues in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—President Ford is considering a plan to conduct a series of "administrative hearings" across the nation to identify long-range domestic problems and solicit solutions from citizens.

The proposal, patterned after the "town meetings" Vice-President Rockefeller held when he was governor of New York, was outlined last week at a meeting of the Domestic Council, the first under Mr. Ford.

James Cannon, the President's senior domestic adviser and a former Rockefeller aide in Albany, said that the public hearings in selected cities would be "one way to inform people" of national problems and to "get their ideas."

The forum would also give Mr. Ford, an unelected president, an opportunity in a campaign year to make himself more familiar to the public.

Mr. Cannon said that he had determined that the President had authority much like that of congressional committees to conduct community hearings.

Copenhagen Bus Strike

COPENHAGEN, June 16 (AP). —Drivers voted 224-30 today to continue a strike that has kept buses off Copenhagen streets for 11 days. The buses normally carry 500,000 passengers daily.



Associated Press.

BACK IN CIRCULATION—Former President Richard Nixon has a smiling greeting for several campers during one of his recent strolls near San Clemente home.

Thousands Enticed to Alaska By Big Money Lure Go Broke

By Wallace Turner

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 16 (NYT).—Misleading publicity in a depressed labor market has enticed hordes of persons who cannot afford it to become losers this summer in the great Alaska pipeline job sweepstakes.

Thousands have been drawn here by news articles and glowing statements of opportunities in commercial newsletters that pictured high salaries available to anyone willing to endure the climate and isolation of the pipeline construction camps. Many who arrive here find frustration and financial disaster instead of big-paying jobs.

Those who take the bait find the following obstacles between them and the big money:

• A 1972 law gives preference in pipeline hiring to Alaska residents. Some persons argue that this is illegal but the law is being observed.

• All the hiring is done through unions, which take care of the locals first. Union membership outside Alaska means practically nothing.

A year ago, Alaska's unemployment rate was 12.5 per cent. Although 17,000 persons are working on the pipeline now, the unemployment rate is 9.2 per cent. Three years ago, the work force in Fairbanks numbered 16,000; now it is 21,450.

Pipeline work is not concentrated here but is spread all along the 798-mile route.

Hundreds of persons have come up here, gone broke and made the long trip back home. Claims for unemployment insurance have risen 109 per cent here.

State welfare officials seldom see or talk to the losers in the pipeline sweepstakes. Once in a while, the welfare agency will send someone back home at state expense.

One of these was a mother on welfare who had taken her check, borrowed money and bought tickets to Fairbanks for herself and her children. She said she was told that there were jobs available that paid $1,000 a week.

The problem is different for 38-year-old Gene Scheets, who talked while waiting for a job interview at the state unemployment office here. His story of deprivation and quiet desperation is a common one, interview officers said.

"I haven't worked in seven months," he said. He still gets $90 every Friday as unemployment compensation from his last job as a truck driver in Woodland, Calif.

His wife and two children still live in Woodland, existing on what he can send them and stretching it with food stamps, he said. He drove his car up the Alaska Highway.

"I sleep in it," he said. "Cook in the car on a little alcohol burner. I get a shower for $1 in a laundry. I read a lot. I brought a stack of science fiction books up here with me."

Mr. Scheets was a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters back home and he registered with the union here when he arrived in April. But all he has is a D card, the lowest category, and he has never had a chance to bid for a job even though he goes to the union hall every time jobs are offered.

N.Y. Court Backs Fear-City Leaflet

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP).—An appeals court ruled today that New York's police and fire unions can continue to distribute "Welcome to Fear City" pamphlets.

The appellate division of the State Supreme Court ruled that a lower court injunction banning distribution, granted last week at the request of city officials, violated the unions' First Amendment right of free expression. But it said that its ruling is "not to be deemed in any way approval" of the action of the unions.

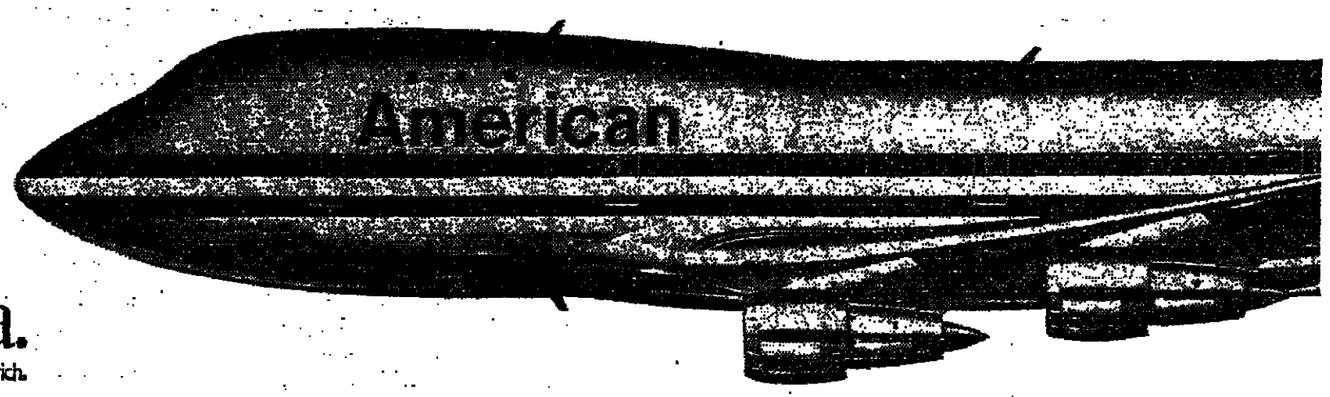
The unions began distributing the pamphlets at airports and bus terminals in a move to alter the city's decision to lay off about 9,000 policemen and firemen in an economy move. The pamphlets warn visitors of heavy crime incidence here.

16 in Indian Truck Die

POONA, India, June 16 (Reuters).—Sixteen persons died near here yesterday when a truck in which they were traveling collided with an express train at a crossing, police said.

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Despite Polish Prosperity, Gierek's Popularity Wanes as Political Conformity Grows

By Henry Kamm

WARSAW (NYT). — In the fifth year of Edward Gierek's rule as Poland's Communist leader, this country continues to progress in material well-being. But the regime no longer benefits from the easy acceptance by the majority of Poles that strikingly marked Mr. Gierek's first three years at the head of a notably contentious people.

Despite an obvious rise in the general level of prosperity, the state of mind of Poland is returning to the modes of the era of Wladyslaw Gomulka, Mr. Gierek's predecessor as first secretary of the United Workers (Communist) party. Mr. Gomulka's rule collapsed when an accumulation of material and intellectual grievances erupted in a revolt over high prices and low wages.

So great has been Mr. Gierek's success in raising wages and holding down prices that purchasing power has increased by 30 per cent. But so short is the credit Poles are prepared to extend to their leaders that the reduction of some consumer imports and a short-term but drastic shortage of meat in February and March have set off generalized grumbling and dissatisfaction.

Bitter political jokes, which seemed under moratorium until last year are circulating as widely as they were under Mr. Gomulka.

Criticism Growing

At the same time, the politically sophisticated minority, which appeared in the early stages to have held its traditional disaffection in abeyance, seems to be foreclosing the credit it gave to the Gierek regime when it saw a hope for an advance in general liberalism.

The political criticism centers on two issues: a narrowing of the allowable range of expression and a tightening of party ideological control in cultural and academic life and the information media.

And as in Mr. Gomulka's day, a sentiment is once more appearing that the leader is cut off from people with ideas by those with a vested interest in leaving things as they are, those who man the core of party power, the Central Committee complex.

A far-reaching administrative reform of the party and public administration, set in motion by Mr. Gierek earlier this year and enacted last month, will greatly strengthen power at the center and prevent the rise of a real challenge to Mr. Gierek from a strong provincial base, as Mr. Gierek, then party secretary in Silesia, challenged Mr. Gomulka in December, 1970.

The 17 provinces of Poland will give way to 49 provinces. Instead of 17 first secretaries running sizable provinces, controlling regional newspapers and radio stations, there will be 49 less-powerful party functionaries. Because the newspapers and stations cover larger areas than the new provinces, they will all be under central control.

Solidifying Power

"It would be very difficult for someone to organize a tendency against Gierek's policies," said the editor of an important party publication. "The main idea is to make this leadership stronger. Poles are still a bit anarchistic and we see signs of this in everyday life. The leadership will find it much easier to deal with 49 first secretaries than with 17."

Mr. Gierek went far in solidifying his power last year, when the man generally considered second in the country, Franciszek Szlachcic, was removed without explanation as a secretary of the Central Committee. While remaining a member of the Politburo and a deputy premier, Mr. Szlachcic has played no public role since his demotion and there is speculation that he will be further downgraded at the party congress in December.

It is considered significant that opinions are divided over what political tendency Mr. Szlachcic may have represented before his fall.

Some, with access to the party leadership, maintain that, despite a long background in the secret police and association with Mieczyslaw Moczar, who headed the most rightist faction in the power struggle of the late 1960s, Mr. Szlachcic had become an "enlightened manager of power," accessible to all men of ideas and devoted to keeping open channels of communications between the leadership and intellectuals.

Others, equally well-placed, contend the opposite—that Mr. Szlachcic, like Mr. Moczar before him, represented the most narrow-minded, dogmatic and chauvinist tendencies in Polish life.

The apparent absence of ideological significance in his demotion underscores the lengths to which Mr. Gierek's emphasis on practical, non ideological solutions to Poland's problems has gone. To the despair of Communists and socialists who, while opposing dogma, believe that socialism should pursue a humanist ideal, pragmatism became the only ideal pursued.

"We are merely following the Soviet Union," a lifelong Communist and important party personality said unhappily. "The Soviets lost their idealism long, long ago. Everything in Poland today is purely tactical and purely pragmatic, and everyone knows it. It is probably due to the need for a system of limited freedom."

The party apparatus is stressing conformity with greater emphasis than in the early period of the Gierek regime. As in other countries in the Soviet bloc, intellectuals assume that the Soviet Union is shoring up its ideological defenses in preparation for the possible conclusion of a European security treaty that might facilitate the movement of ideas between East and West.

The principal visible victim in Poland has been the press, which has grown increasingly gray and is no longer more interesting than that of other countries in this political region. The editors of two of the liveliest weeklies were dismissed in April for insufficient conformity. They were Gutsaw Gottesman, managing editor of Literatura, and Krzysztof Toeplitz of Szpilky, a satirical magazine.

The charge against Mr. Gottesman was that he published too wide a variety of subjects currently fashionable in Western countries. It was noted that Literatura resisted pressures to print articles attacking the exiled Soviet writer, Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

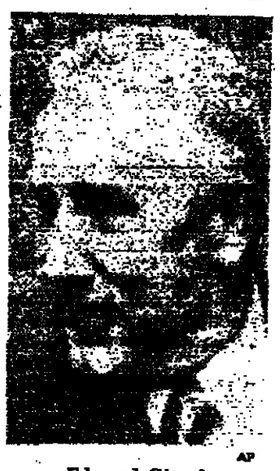
The magazine had also clashed with censors over its desire to reply to articles in a publication of the Academy of Sciences, Przeglad Humanistyczny, purporting to give economic justification for anti-semitism in prewar Poland.

The party apparatus contributed to reducing the liveliness of the press when an article appeared in its theoretical monthly, Nowe Drogi, by a Central Committee secretary, Jan Szydlak, which in effect told the press that the party did not need its advice.

In its striving to achieve greater political conformity, the party apparatus is putting about in academic circles the view that the social sciences are party sciences and those admitted to study or teach them should be party members. The same view prevails on journalism.

Even the mild occasional opposition in the parliament offered by the political group of Roman Catholics is on the decline. One of its five members said that speeches that were possible two years ago are now impossible. He said the group's position was becoming increasingly difficult, and doubt is growing that the group will be represented in the next parliament.

"In this political atmosphere there is no room for political opposition," the Communist Central Committee member said. He was discussing the growing pressures on the regime to provide consumer goods for a market whose purchasing power and expectations have risen in the last four years. The problem is exacerbated by world inflationary pressures.



AP

Edward Gierek

The meat shortage earlier this year, and the angry consumer reaction, were clearly seen by the leadership as a warning. Diplomatic sources said there was evidence that the shortage precipitated the administrative reform and party journalists suggest darkly that the shortage was engineered by anti-Gierek forces.

Mariana Islands Vote Today On U.S. Commonwealth Role

SAIPAN, Mariana Islands, June 16 (UPI).—People of the Northern Marianas will vote tomorrow to decide whether they want to become a commonwealth of the United States or remain a district of the Pacific Trust Territory.

A commonwealth covenant was signed earlier this year by representatives of the Northern Marianas and the United States. If the people vote to accept the new political status, it will be the first time that the United States has acquired territory since 19 , when Swaines Island was annexed and incorporated into American Samoa.

The new commonwealth would be composed of all the Mariana Islands north of the American island of Guam, including Saipan, Tinian, Rota, Agrihan, Pagan and Alamagan.

All of the Marianas, including Guam, were administered by the Spanish from the time of Magellan to 1898, when the United States took possession of Guam following its war with Spain. The rest of the Marianas became the property of Germany. After World War I, the Japanese took possession of the islands north of Guam. They remained Japanese-mandated islands until the end of World War II, at which time the United States became the administrator under an agreement with the United Nations.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons are expected to vote, representing 90 to 95 per cent of the eligible voters in a population of about 16,000.

For 20 years the islanders have been asking for permanent affiliation with the United States but it was not until three years ago that Washington agreed to negotiate with the Marianas as an entity apart from the five other districts of Micronesia.

The separate negotiations drew considerable fire from the districts of Yap, Koror, Ponape, Truk and the Marshalls. The United States was accused of trying to divide and weaken the bargaining position of the entire trust territory.

One of the highlights of the commonwealth covenant is the right of the people to make their own laws. The Marianas District Legislature will automatically become the supreme lawmaking body if the voters approve the agreement tomorrow.

Other aspects of the covenant would not, however, take effect until the destiny of the rest of Micronesia is determined and the Trust Territory agreement is dissolved.

Under the agreement, the Marianas would sell to the U.S. government land for military and other uses, and would make some other land areas available, free, for defense purposes.

The United States would guarantee direct budget assistance of $13.5 million annually for seven years and would provide a full range of federal programs and services valued at $3 million a year.

The United Carolinian Association, composed almost entirely of persons considered to be of Northern Marianas descent, opposes the covenant's terms on land ownership. The Carolinian population makes up less than 10 per cent of the population of the Northern Marianas.

The covenant stipulates that at least 55 per cent of the vote must be in favor of the agreement or it will be void.

Vatican Official Concludes Trip To E. Germany

ROME, June 16 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's "foreign minister," returned from six days of "useful and fruitful" talks in East Berlin yesterday and said the Holy See and East Germany would keep up a dialogue to strengthen relations.

The talks had no "immediate conclusive results," he said, but they were the first official contact in East Germany between the Holy See and the Communist state.

"The point of the talks was to explain to each other our respective points of view on several fundamental questions in the most clear, responsible and complete way and to seek solutions that could be helpful in the foreseeable future," the archbishop said. "Toward that end we agreed to continue a direct dialogue."

His mission was another step in the efforts of Pope Paul VI to develop relations between the Vatican and Eastern Europe. Among the Communist nations the Vatican currently has diplomatic relations only with Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Natural Reactor Discovered At a Uranium Mine in Gabon

MOANDA, Gabon, June 16 (AP).—French scientists have discovered a natural nuclear reactor which burned spontaneously in Central Africa for more than a million years and may have caused spectacular mutations in primitive plant and animal life of the surrounding area.

The Moanda area, 350 miles inland from the Gabon capital, Libreville, contains one of the world's largest uranium mines. More than 800 tons of uranium metal is extracted annually from the open pit. All of it is exported to France and provides the raw material for French nuclear bombs.

Huge U.S.-made earth moving machines work around the clock, scooping the rich ore out of the ground and transporting it to an initial processing plant.

Intensive Investigation

But work has stopped on one side of the pit, pending an intensive scientific investigation of the spontaneous reactor, the only natural atomic pile discovered thus far in the world.

An international scientific conference will open in Libreville next Monday to discuss the significance and implications of the discovery.

Henry Chauvet, chief geologist of the partly French-owned uranium mine, said that the reactor is believed to have been ignited by unknown causes 1.7 to 2 billion years ago and that it burned with cataclysmic effect on the environment, for more than a million years.

All radioactivity generated by the spontaneous fission process has long since disappeared, Mr. Chauvet said, and the discovery was made through analysis of freak characteristics in the uranium on one side of the huge pit.

"We suddenly found strata containing fantastically rich ore, about 10 per cent per weight of the soil," he said. This compared with four-tenths of one per cent ore in the rest of the mine. At the same time, the Uranium-235 isotope normally found in minute quantities in natural uranium has most completely disappeared.

The scientific conference is to will seek to determine how the spontaneous reaction started and what genetic effect it might have had on local life forms.

The Moanda mine is known to contain 200,000 tons of pure uranium ore in a lode stretching nearly 3,000 feet underground. Extraction of the uranium is expected to continue until at least 1990.

Security Is Tightened For OAS Talks in Ju

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Ju 16 (AP).—Costa Rica in the last week has expelled 25 persons, most of them Cubans, to prevent disorders at next month's conference here of foreign ministers of the Western Hemisphere. Public Security Minister Mario Charpantier announced yesterday.

He said that security measures will be doubled to protect the conference, which is sponsored by the Organization of American States. Scheduled to open on July 18, it will consider, among other things, the lifting of diplomatic and trade sanctions against Cuba.

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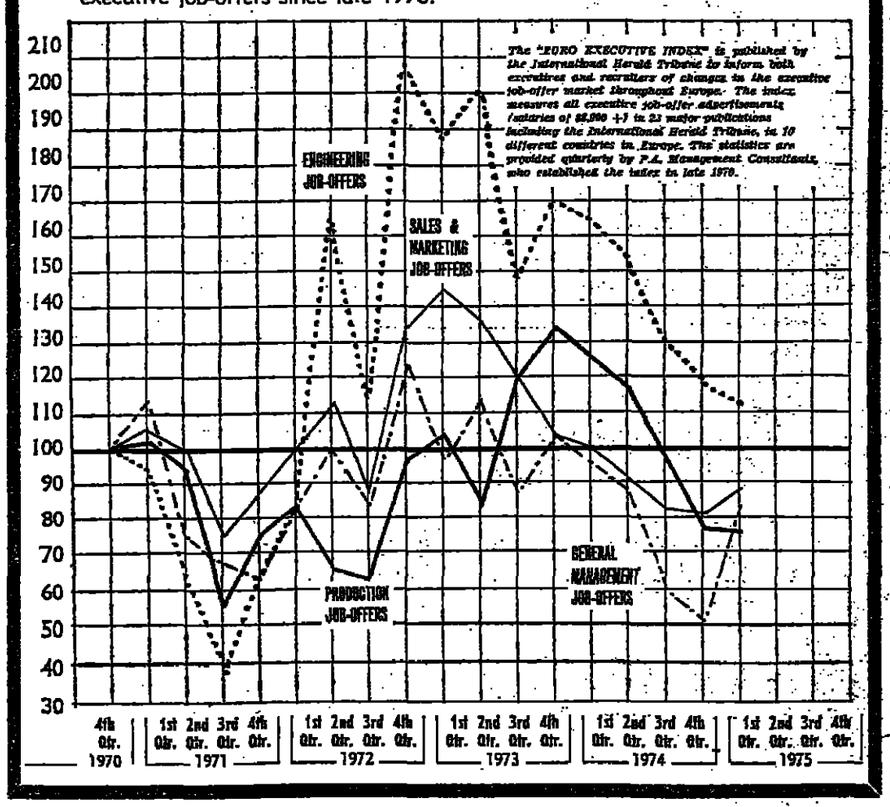
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WHO Admits 19-Year Effort To Erase Malaria Is Failure

GENEVA, June 16 (Reuters).—The World Health Organization has admitted failure in its multi-million-dollar campaign to eradicate malaria and has warned that the disease could become even more of a scourge in the future.

Experts of the 145-nation organization have reported that malaria is sweeping back into areas of the world where it had been partly cleared. There has been a serious deterioration in Asia and in Africa the health of millions of persons is at risk because of malaria, the experts said.

Unless firm action is taken by member governments, malaria would return to areas of the world where it has been wiped out, resulting in huge human, social and economic losses, the experts told the recent World Health Assembly here.

The first high-ranking WHO official to publicly admit the failure of the 19-year-old malaria eradication project was Director-General Halfdan Mahler. He told a news conference:

"For many years we tried to keep up a bluff that global eradication was possible . . . Now we have thrown in the towel. It is very difficult to admit failure and it took us a very long time to admit that this organization was not able to put forward a program for eradication."

The number of deaths caused by malaria, a disease transmitted by mosquitos and characterized by alternate chills and fevers, is hard to assess since governments do not have to report deaths caused by it. But WHO said that about a million infants under the age of two die annually from malaria in Africa south of the Sahara.

To combat such losses, WHO is spending about $480 million a year on its anti-malaria program.

There have been heartening results. In North and Central America, for example, the annual death rate between 1950 and 1952 was almost 43,400. In the period 1967 to 1969, it dropped to less than 1,900 and is still declining, according to WHO.

But on a global scale, the fight has suffered serious reverses for a variety of reasons, including:

• The price of insecticides has been driven up by inflation and by the increase in the price of oil (petroleum products are basic constituents in the pesticide industry).

• Many governments have banned the use of DDT, one of the most effective insecticides, because of its harmful effects on wildlife. There is a lack of trained personnel and a shortage of government cash for anti-malaria programs.

WHO had been hoping for a breakthrough with an anti-malaria vaccination but an expert panel reported to the assembly that "no new means for controlling malaria can be expected in the near future."

The priority originally accorded to malaria has had to be shared in recent years with smallpox eradication, family planning and the development of general health services, WHO officials said.

Asked whether WHO would consider relaunching a malaria-eradication program once it had completely wiped out smallpox, which the organization expects to achieve in the next couple of years, Dr. Mahler replied: "I don't think so."

Much more research into the parasite-carrying anopheles mosquito and other aspects of the disease is necessary, he said. "This time we are not going to fool ourselves and we are going to be harshly realistic," he added.

Opposition Seeks End of Security Units in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 6 (AP).—Pakistan's opposition parties said today that there is no political freedom in the country and demanded the disbanding of the federal security force.

The parties, which have been boycotting federal and provincial legislatures since February to protest the detention of several opposition leaders, ended a two-day convention in Lahore, 180 miles southwest of here, with a resolution sharply critical of the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The politicians said that the security forces have frequently been used to harass the opposition and break up public meetings of opposition parties, students, lawyers, farmers and workers.

The resolution said that Mr. Bhutto's economic policies were a general failure and alleged continued large-scale smuggling and black marketeering.

The detained opposition leaders include Abdul Wali Khan and other leaders of the banned National Awami party. The party was banned and its leaders arrested in a government crackdown ordered after the assassination in February of Hayat Mohamed Khan Sherpao, the Northwest Frontier Province home minister. The government held the party responsible for the assassination.



Associated Press.

ANYTHING FOR THE CAUSE—The Rev. John Fellow doesn't look too happy as two eggs find their mark after he agreed to sit in the stocks at London Midsummer Fair on Monday. The stocks were used in bygone days as form of punishment for wrongdoers. Passersby could throw anything they wanted at them. This week's fair was held to raise funds for charity.

Mobutu Says Foreign State Backed Bid to Eliminate Him

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 16.—President Mobutu Sese Seko has said that a foreign country—which he did not name—backed a coup attempt against him in the last few days, the Zaire news agency AZAP said tonight.

The agency said that Mr. Mobutu wrote a letter to the newspaper Elima, which had reported an abortive coup, confirming that a powerful foreign country had supported such an attempt. Elima said yesterday that the country involved was the United States.

According to AZAP, Elima also said that all those involved in the alleged coup attempt had been arrested.

The news agency quoted the President's letter as saying that a foreign power instigated "a criminal undertaking aimed at eliminating me."

President Mobutu's letter called the event "a failed coup d'etat," adding that it "was staged by a great foreign power which used... a few wayward sons thirsty for money."

President Mobutu's position appears to be fairly solid, despite reports of growing opposition in some parts of the country and even guerrilla activity on some of the borders. These reports have been denied by Zaire authorities.

Controversy Grows in Nigeria Over Return to Civilian Rule

By Thomas A. Johnson

LAGOS, June 16 (NYT).—The controversy over continued military rule in Nigeria recently flared again when a government official urged steps toward a return to civilian rule.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the federal commissioner for finance, said in Kaduna that the military government "should set in motion some form of basic machinery" that would lead to "the progressive" return to civilian rule.

Mr. Shagari's statement was the first of its kind by a member of the government and it greatly encouraged others.

Before his remarks, the most prominent persons asking for civilian rule had been intellectuals, editors and former politicians. Some have said there is widespread discontent with the military government.

New Oil Wealth

This has been denied by other Nigerians, some of whom have profited financially during recent economic growth under military rule. Many of these do not trust civilians to administer the nation's new wealth.

Nigeria's first civilian government, established at independence in 1960, was overthrown in January, 1966, by a group of army officers, who were in turn deposed by the present military leadership in July, 1966.

Nigeria's head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, said in 1970 that the army would hand over the government to civilians in 1976, when a nine-point program would have been accomplished.

Last October, however, Gen. Gowon said civilian rule was being postponed indefinitely because of internal disputes that endangered the nation.

Mr. Shagari's appeal for a plan to restore civilian rule has been followed by other calls for such a timetable.

Military Rejoinder

The only rejoinder from the military so far has been a statement by Brig. Musa Usman, military governor of the Northeastern state, who said that no agitation could force the government to decide hastily on the country's future.

Nigerian sources close to the government say that the nation will have at least five years more of military rule.

The military leaders, the sources said, want to "leave a position legacy" in successful completion of the $45-billion, five-year plan that was begun this year.

The plan calls for using Nigeria's oil wealth to create an industrial revolution. This former British colony had previously earned its foreign exchange from peanuts, palm oil, cattle hides and cocoa.

These sources contend that a civilian government would find it more difficult than the military to carry out the five-year plan.

They also say that the military must remain in power until potential tribal conflicts are eased in this nation of more than 250 ethnic and language groupings.

Supporters of civilian rule contend that Nigeria will always have such conflicts and that they can best be handled by elected officials.

Callaghan Backs Visit to Uganda On British Terms

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters) — Foreign Secretary James Callaghan today indicated willingness to go to Uganda for talks with President Idi Amin about future relations if two detained Britons are treated humanely.

But Mr. Callaghan, in a statement to Parliament, refused to go to Kampala to deliver a message from Prime Minister Harold Wilson, as Gen. Amin has demanded.

"I do not think it would assist good relations between our two countries in the long run if I were to deliver such a message under duress," Mr. Callaghan said.

Dennis Hills, a 61-year-old British lecturer, faces execution by a firing squad following conviction for treason. The prosecution alleged that he called Gen. Amin a "village tyrant" in a book prepared for publication.

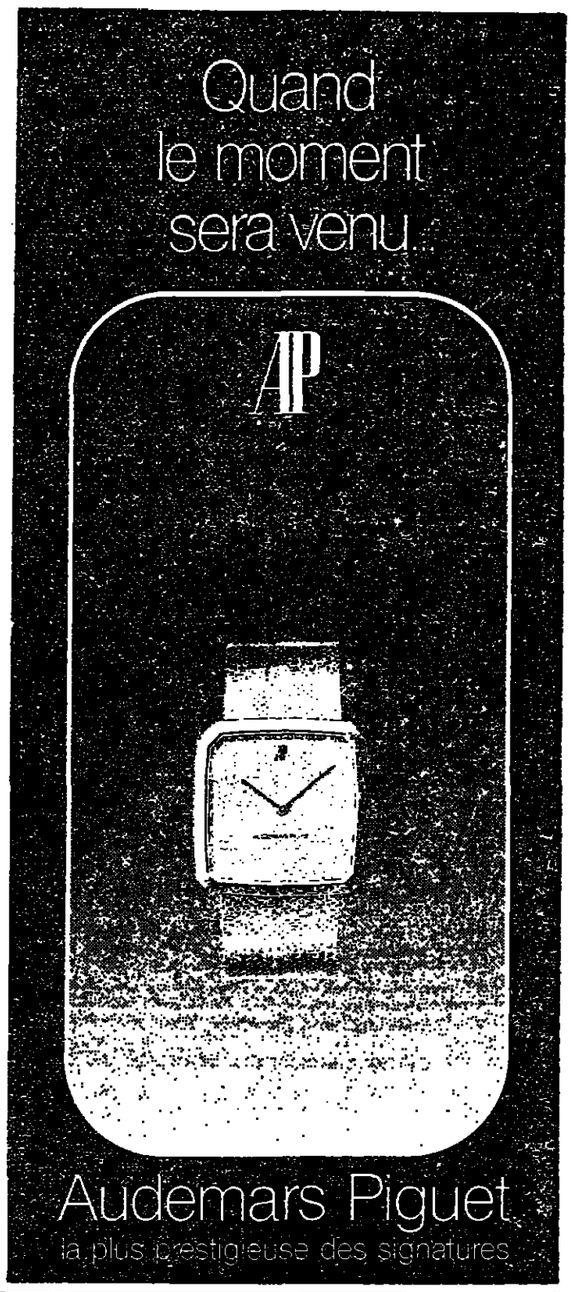
Another Briton, Stanley Smolen, is facing a charge of hoarding cooking oil and the death penalty if found guilty. His case has been adjourned until Wednesday.

2 Cosmonauts Start Fourth Week in Lab

MOSCOW, June 16 (Reuters). —The two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting Salyut-4 laboratory today began their fourth week of research with checks of their station's navigational and experimental equipment, Tass news agency reported.

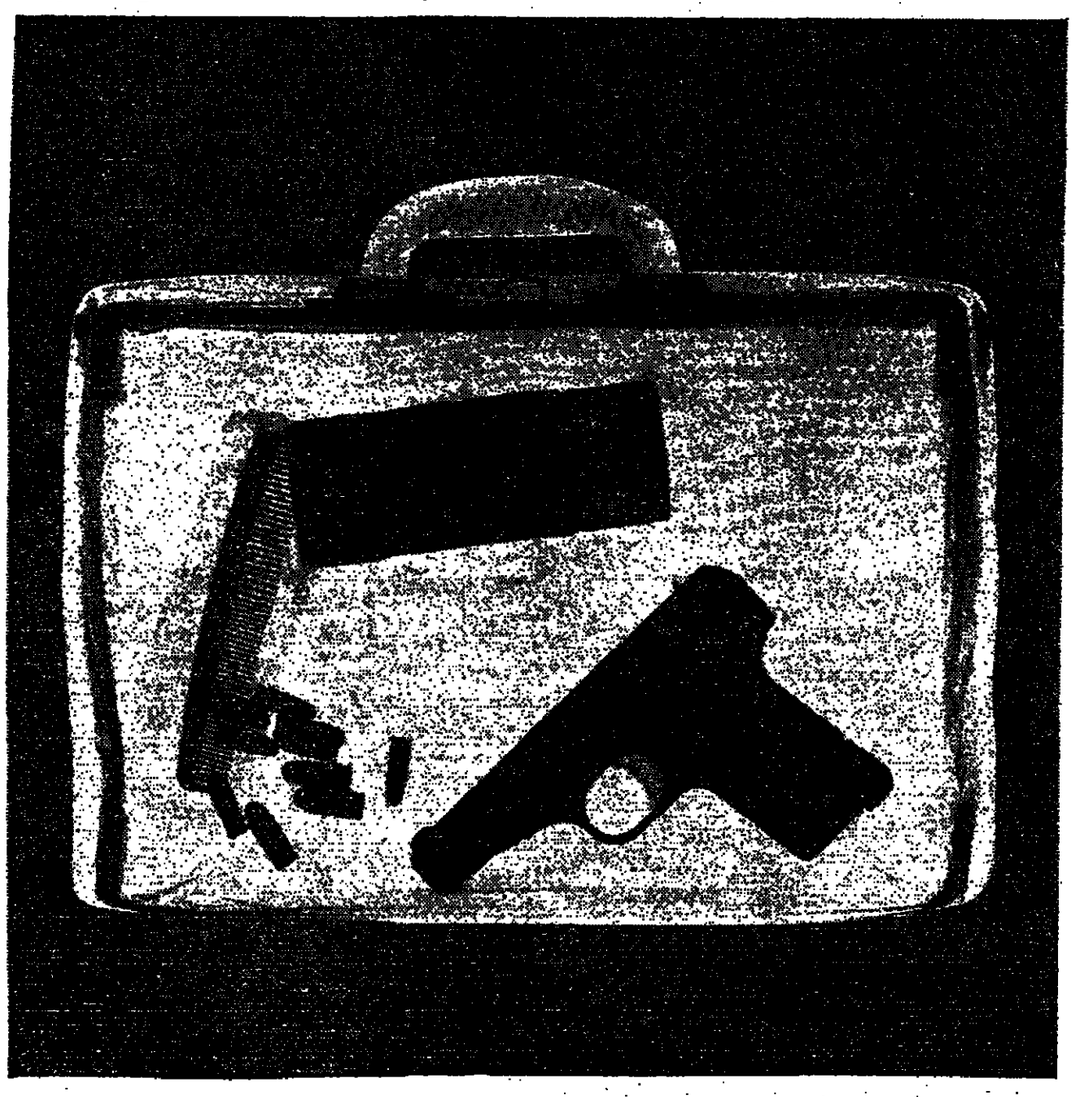
The agency said Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevastyanov were feeling well after 23 days in orbit, all but two of them aboard the 19-ton Salyut. They would have to spend another week in space to break the Soviet endurance record of 30 days.

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3 **Safety under the Elbe.** Peak-period traffic routing in the new Elbe Tunnel at Hamburg is performed by lines of light embedded in the road surface. The number of lanes in either direction can be changed to suit traffic conditions, the light lines serving to direct incoming traffic and to indicate lane boundaries. Glare is avoided by regulating the light intensity to suit day or night driving conditions. The Elbe Tunnel light guidance installation is the first of its type in Europe and, together with the associated high-mast and catenary lighting installations, was supplied by Philips.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, June 17, 1975

The Next Increase in Oil Prices

The world's oil-exporting countries ended their meeting in Gabon without changing their prices—which, for their customers, is not necessarily a good sign. Since the exporting countries intend to impose a whopping price increase at their next quarterly session in September, why bother with a piddling one now? Having promised a price *freeze until then*, why not for once keep the promise? Perhaps another supporting reason for restraint just now is that the exporters are not agreed among themselves how far to go in September. They plan to use the summer to work out a new formula for future pricing.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) wants an iron-bound formula for protecting the purchasing power of a barrel of oil. Inflation is one of OPEC's oldest grievances and for several years it has been experimenting with various procedures for automatically increasing its prices as currencies erode. But it has yet to find one that it finds fully satisfactory.

* * *

From Washington, through a routine White House news briefing last week, President Ford offered OPEC a curious and unfortunate suggestion. His press secretary observed that no increase beyond 7 or 8 per cent would be justified. He went on to question whether any increase at all was justified, but the passage seemed to hint than an 8-percent increase might be acceptable here. It would raise the cost of imported oil to this country by more than $2 billion a year, but that is not the principal objection. Seven or 8 per cent is the White House estimate of the inflation rate in the industrial countries over the nine months ending in September. The President appears to be edging toward a general agreement to link oil prices to world inflation statistics. That would be a great mistake.

For one thing, the rising price of oil is a major cause of the current inflation. If the inflation rate is in turn to justify continuous increases in oil prices, the process becomes circular and constitutes a genuine danger to the stability of the industrial countries. For another thing, OPEC has a decidedly poor record for keeping international agreements. On the basis of past performance, Mr. Ford and everyone else would have to expect OPEC to raise prices whenever it thought the market would bear them. If the consuming countries are not going to be protected against further large jumps in oil prices, there is no reason why they should hasten to insure producers against the possibility—at present, unfortunately, a remote one—of a price that, in real terms, declines.

The point is illustrated, in a minor but interesting fashion, by OPEC's decision to defer shifting its price system to the Special Drawing Right. The SDR is a unit invented by the International Monetary Fund, originally to keep certain rather esoteric accounts among governments and central banks. It is a kind of monetary Esperanto, its value based on a weighted average of the exchange rates of the 16 major trading countries. The IMF collects the exchange rates once a day from the world's currency markets, and computes that day's value of the SDR. It is gradually being adopted into commercial usage by enterprises trying to protect themselves against the fluctuations of one currency against another. International airline tickets are now denominated in SDRs, as are the tolls for the Suez Canal. If oil prices were quoted in SDRs, a drop in the exchange rate of the dollar would automatically mean a higher price for Americans. Since the dollar has in fact dropped over the past year, relative to most other currencies, the price in dollars of a barrel of oil would have risen about 60 cents if OPEC had gone onto pricing last June. In West Germany, where the mark rose, oil would have become a bit cheaper. To Americans, over the long haul, it would make little difference which way OPEC based its system. But some economists think the dollar might very well rise over the coming months. If that happens, SDRs would buy fewer dollars. The possibility evidently occurred to the governments meeting in Gabon, inducing sudden second thoughts about any immediate move to SDR pricing. OPEC wants to be insulated against the downward swings of the dollar, but it also wants to ride on the upward swings.

* * *

Some of the OPEC members have hinted that the September increase might be as much as $4 a barrel, which is five times President Ford's incautious 7 to 8 per cent. In fact, the precise magnitude of this wallop will have less to do with world inflation rates than with worldwide demand for oil this summer. Rising imports in the industrial countries—like the United States—are an invitation to higher prices.

That being the case you might well ask what the United States is doing about oil imports. The answer is, not much. The House of Representatives just voted not to impose any additional tax on gasoline. Congress is in principle four-square in favor of reducing our dependence on foreign oil—but in practice four-square against any measure that would actually accomplish that reduction. Congress is making itself increasingly ridiculous, but apparently no penalty is too great to escape voting for a tax increase. The price of oil is going up anyway, and Congress does not want any part of the blame. But *there is one point that the con*gressmen, and their constituents, might want to keep in mind. Under the gasoline tax proposal the House voted down last week, fully 85 per cent of that tax money would have been rebated to the American people. There is no rebate of the tax imposed by OPEC.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



"You Give Us What We Want and We'll Give You What You Want."

Limited Joy in Greece

A new republican constitution has been passed by the Greek parliament and signed ceremoniously in Athens. But what ought to have been an occasion of national rejoicing, marking the full return to constitutional government after seven years of dictatorship, was tarnished by the walkout of all opposition parties before the final vote in parliament and their boycott of the signing.

While the ceremony was taking place, Andreas Papandreou of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement was denouncing the constitution as totalitarian and charged that it was no improvement over the one imposed on Greece by the dictator Papadopoulos in 1968.

As usual, Mr. Papandreou's charges were excessive. But many Greeks from center to far left have strong reservations about the wide powers conferred on the president of the republic. The Premier defends the constitution as "democratic, liberal and progressive," and the government insists that *amendments adopted during the long debate* curbed the projected presidential powers and erected strong safeguards, particularly in the civil rights area.

Conflict was inevitable between the concern of Mr. Caramanlis for an executive that would not again be paralyzed by such interparty strife as helped bring on the military putsch in 1967 and the zeal of the opposition to preserve the supremacy of parliament. The opposition parties have promised to adhere to the constitution while working, as they have every right to do, for its modification by democratic procedures.

Given Greece's recent emergence from tyranny, however, it was irresponsible for the opposition parties to walk out of a parliament chosen by the freest election in modern Greek history and to boycott the formal establishment of the republic for which they all had worked and fought.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unclear North Korean Intentions

In spite of his more recent conciliatory words, it is worth scrutinizing Kim Il Sung's acts and speeches of the past few weeks in the light of growing Korean tension. The final communique issued after his April visit to Peking contained a little-noted sentence: "Both countries take the view that the world's future is bright, irrespective of whether war generates revolution or revolution obviates the necessity for war." Kim himself subsequently stated that his visit "would accelerate revolution in Asia and elsewhere." Communist successes in Indochina have compelled the North Korean president to demonstrate his radicality, and this pressure persists. A territorially and chronologically limited conflict, prepared by intensified infiltration, would serve as a test of U.S. determination to support South Korea. Much will depend on the future attitude of the Soviet Union. Should rivalry with Peking induce a promise of major arms deliveries, this could prove a parallel to the shipments which triggered Hanoi's final assault on South Vietnam.

—Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 17, 1900

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia is now alive with multicolored bunting pictures of President McKinley and marching campaign clubs, with bands playing inspiring martial airs. Everything is in readiness for the Republican National Convention next Tuesday which will renominate President McKinley and choose a successor on the Republican ticket to the late Vice-President Hobart. It is about the second place on the ticket that all interest centers.

Fifty Years Ago

June 17, 1925

KASHMIR—Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, who are on a hunting expedition in search of rare species for the Field Museum in Chicago, are now on the threshold of the most dangerous part of their journey, the Karakoram Pass, nearly 25,000 feet high. The road is scarcely definable and its bed is formed of the skeletons of animals and men who have died in attempting to cross the only mountain trail connecting India and China. The Roosevelt party, however, has already crossed the Kardong Pass and reached Panamik.

Examining Vorster's Détente

By Anthony Lewis

PRETORIA, South Africa.—When someone uses the word "détente" in South Africa, he is not likely to be thinking of East and West. The reference is to Prime Minister John Vorster's policy of trying to establish working relationships with the states of black Africa.

In recent months Vorster has slipped secretly out to meet the leaders of Liberia, the Ivory Coast and Senegal. Rumor here has it that he has also met President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, or at any rate talked with him on the telephone about their common problem in Rhodesia. Emissaries of Vorster have made unannounced visits to several other African capitals.

Some people in the outside world have the idea that Vorster's "détente" includes broad change in his government's internal racial policies. A visit would dispel any such notion. South Africa remains a country where white miners earn 12 times as much as black—and the black miner most likely has to live in a dormitory without his wife and family.

Sharp Change

But there is no doubt that the Vorster policy represents a sharp change in the nationalist government's external attitudes. When just four years ago Helen Suzman and Colin Eglin of the opposition Progressive party toured black Africa, a cabinet minister denounced them for "consorting with the friends of rapists and murderers."

The sudden attempt to build bridges to an Africa hitherto shunned and ridiculed suggests a profound shift in the thinking of the Afrikaner minority that holds power here. The Afrikaners began as lonely pioneers, and they have maintained a sense of separateness—a sense, as someone put it, of "the world be damned." Now they may be recognizing that they cannot altogether control their own destiny, that they must be part of the world.

The new policy is a response to reality. Until now South Africa has never had a black state of any real significance on its borders. She has been insulated by the Portuguese colonial territories, by a white-run Rhodesia and by countries such as Botswana, having black governments but totally dependent on the South African economy.

Next week that will begin to change. Mozambique becomes independent under the Frelimo movement that defeated Portugal. The tiny white minority in Rhodesia is under increasing pressure to share power. And after half a century of South African control, the huge and empty land of South-West Africa is headed toward independence. This country's buffer zones are going fast.

Fear

It is a highly significant fact that Vorster is accepting these changes, and with a degree of grace. In black Africa there was some fear that South African forces would intervene in Mozambique if the Portuguese collapsed. But Vorster said last year that he did not care whether Mozambique had a pink, green or brown government so long as it was stable, and he did nothing.

Kaunda and other black African leaders may well have concluded that Vorster, however little they like his ideology, keeps his word when he gives it to them. And it happens that they do have one immediate interest very much in common. That is the avoidance of large-scale violence.

Hardly anything could be more disturbing to Vorster, and South Africans generally, than a guerrilla war engulfing Rhodesia right down to the Limpopo River, their border. But Kaunda, by all signs, is also unenthusiastic about the idea of large numbers of Rhodesian guerrillas operating from his country, which has modest armed forces of its own. No African statesman, black or white, likes the current example of Angola.

Skeptics

But the common interest is a limited one. For Vorster, foreign policy is a means toward the end of gaining more time for a white South Africa. For Kaunda and the others, peaceful change in Rhodesia and other places is a preferred means toward the inevitable goal of change in South Africa itself. In fact they do not use the word "détente," which implies acceptance of the fact of *differing ideological systems.*

Can a pragmatic relationship with neighboring black states, however limited, have an eventual effect inside South Africa? Political-minded blacks in this country are deeply skeptical of the idea that "détente" will do anything for them. But one line of thinking does see possibilities.

In this view, Vorster is a realist who knows that the world and time will force change upon South Africa. If so, it is argued, peaceful examples next door would help to bring a measure of acceptance in the still extremely resistant Afrikaner community. For example, Vorster has suddenly ordered an end to petty apartheid in South-West Africa—the exclusion of blacks from "white" hotels and other facilities. Some see this as a tryout for South Africa itself.

Whether Vorster thinks in such terms is unknown. Certainly there are no signs here of imminent change in the basic structure of white power. But in any event the reality of black power on *South Africa's borders is here, and* the necessity of dealing with it.

Terrorism as Subject for Study

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM—The setting could hardly have been more apt. In a city that has known more than its share of political terrorism, experts were gathered to discuss a worldwide phenomenon: the hijackings, the kidnappings, the bombings and the other acts of terror whose number has increased so dramatically in the past few years.

The city was Jerusalem, the occasion, a recent symposium on "terrorism, pre-emption and surprise," sponsored by the Leonard Davis Institute of International Relations at the Hebrew University. Its participants included professors of international affairs and political science from the United States, Sweden, Norway, West Germany and Israel. The audience included academics and professionals, both students of terrorism and representatives of the army, police and intelligence agencies that attempt to combat it.

The discussions went well beyond local issues. But the Arab-Israeli conflict furnished appropriate background music for the three-day symposium. Palestinian guerrillas fired mortar and bazooka shells across the Lebanese border on the eve of the conference, and during the middle of the sessions a small bomb exploded in the government Labor Exchange office in Nablus on the occupied West Bank.

The participants read prepared papers on a wide range of subjects, from the psychological implications of the increase in worldwide terrorism to the use of surprise and pre-emption in warfare. Among their conclusions:

• The "technological vulnerability" of modern society has made terrorism more feasible and more profitable at less risk for the terrorists. To cite just one example the growth of international air transportation has created an irresistibly "soft" target. And modern communication techniques mean hostages can be taken at one location and demands made on a government, or a business or political group, thousands of miles away.

• The development of portable, destructive weapons has also opened up terrorists' options. The shoulder-fired antiaircraft missile, for instance, places civilian airliners at the mercy of people who need not even risk boarding them in order to wreak havoc. There has already been one near-miss: In 1973, a group of Palestinians was seized with a Soviet-built Strella antiaircraft missile at the end of a runway at Rome's airport. It turned out that they had hoped to shoot down an Israeli airliner.

More frightening still is the possibility, noted by several speakers, that a terrorist group may soon be able to lay its hands on a nuclear device, and use it to threaten whole countries. Citing the proliferation of so-called tactical nuclear weapons and the laxness of the security conditions under which they are often kept, the speakers concluded that a dedicated group conceivably could steal such a weapon from an army arsenal, or assemble one with plutonium stolen from nuclear plants around the world.

• The trend around the world toward greater tolerance for acts of terrorism and a general laxness in the punishment of terrorists can be partly explained by a "worldwide societal tendency to place more and more value on human life," said George H. Quester. The professor of International Politics at Cornell contended that this is the explanation for widespread abolition of the death penalty and, similarly, for a tendency to give in to the demands of terrorists when the lives of hostages are threatened.

Prof. Quester also talked about the unique case of the Palestinian liberation movement. Despite its consistent use of terror, it has won political recognition. Palestinian terrorism, he suggested, is tolerated more than other terrorism because "the Palestinians look more like an army, less like a criminal gang."

Suggestions

The Palestinians are "literally getting away with murder," the professor observed. "In part because they are converging on the normal legitimacy of an established political movement, that is, a state and states do not commit murder, they wage war."

The speakers applied a kind of "cost-benefit analysis" to terrorism and counter-terrorism techniques. Improved control over access to weapons and weapons technology; considering terrorism as a factor in the design of socio-technical structures such as airports, mass-transit systems, power plants and energy resource depots, and international cooperation among governments to deny sanctuaries to terrorists: All, they said, would help combat terrorism.

But even as they made these suggestions, most of the experts conceded that it would be unrealistic to expect to eliminate the use of terrorism as a political device. "The best we can aim for," one participant said, "is to make it less inviting and more costly."

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Peter Lennon From London:

...British politicians in this interminable crisis are, metaphorically speaking, running around in their underwear brandishing toothpicks.

LONDON—Now that the three-month acrimonious struggle over the sovereignty of Britain is over one has the curious sensation that nothing happened. Come to think of it, nothing did. We are back where we started, like a bad old movie that keeps repeating itself after it has run out of ideas.

The great split in the Labor party which all decent-minded commentators, including myself, puritanically foresaw as the only honorable outcome of such a rancorous battle is not going to take place either. We forgot that before deciding to go on a crusade a man must know that he has a suit of armor, or at least a new crossbow—and then there is the matter of doubloons for the mercenaries.

But in terms of a wardrobe of original political ideas, or an armory of effective weapons, British politicians in this interminable crisis are, metaphorically speaking, running around in their underwear brandishing toothpicks. The extent of their ambition seems to be to hope to persuade the Arabs not to carry out a currency raid while they are in this unseemly state.

Freudian Slip?

Was it a Freudian slip that Mr. Wilson chose as one of his new ministers Fred Mulley, a man who once wrote a paper on how cigarettes could be used for currency? Or is this an example of shrewd Mr. Wilson's capacity for preparing for absolutely any contingency?)

The chances of a new Labor prophet, Tony Benn for example, riding out Godiva-like at the head of a splinter group are now almost nonexistent. Last week we got some glimpses of how politicians gracefully—or disgracefully, depending on your point of view—adjust to the inevitable. The Prime Minister had been muttering that when the Common Market referendum campaign was over he would show anti-marketeers who was boss. After their defeat by two-to-one, Jack Jones, the Transport Workers' leader, warned Mr. Wilson publicly not to attempt to dispatch Benn.

When the Prime Minister's blow fell it turned to a caress even as it struck our hero's brow. Benn was given energy and another anti-marketeer, Eric Varley, got Benn's Department of Industry to show that Mr. Wilson was not being vindictive to the anti-marketeers but had to offer some relief for the paranoiac fear which British industrialists feel for Benn.

Transferring Benn to such a vital post, in charge of oil and coal, does not of course satisfy the Conservatives who still want his head. But as Benn told them the other day, to achieve that they would need to get a better Salome. It is difficult to know whether stainless steel Margaret Thatcher took this as an insult to her charms or a compliment to her respectability. In any event the Conservatives have for the moment been reduced to heckling ineffectually from the safe cave of opposition.

Fall From Grace

Benn marked in the public mind his fall from grace, or his promotion to more adventurous territory, by retiring to his ministry for a day to ponder in full view of any civil servant who looked in and felt like telling the press that he was brooding over his blotter. Twenty-four hours later he came out, accepted the new appointment, and went whirling into action on oil. And we heard no more from the leader of the Transport Workers.

But during his period of meditation an interesting faux pas was committed. An incoming junior industry minister read a speech at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon which he said Mr. Benn would have delivered but for a slight complication. The speech paid compliments to the virtues of American multinational companies, and told the surprised businessmen that the New Industry bill was intended not to undermine but to strengthen *private enterprise.* This epistle had in fact never reached Benn for redrafting, and was but an insight into the pathetic hopes and secret loyalties nourished by the civil service.

Now the new industry minister Mr. Varley has for his primary task the job of discreetly watering down that provision in the industry bill which gives most offense to industrialists: the section which makes disclosure of the acquisition and disposal of assets compulsory. Mr. Varley will probably diffuse this by changing compulsory to voluntary.

In the Department of Energy Benn has been deprived of the vital duty of negotiating with the oil companies on state participation. This has been made the province of the Prime Minister's special economics adviser, Harold Lever, and the paymaster-general, Edmund Dell.

But given Benn's temperament and convictions it would be difficult to envisage a future in which he does not at some stage come to grips with the oil barons. They are likely to give him a more vigorous fight than impoverished British industrialists who seem to seek government help as often as they condemn government interference.

Benn's first task will be to win some advantages for the rough necks and roustabouts of the oil rigs where labor relations are in a disastrous state. As Britain's first supply of domestic oil came in from the North Sea last week the oil workers stepped up their ban on all supply and support work for the rigs. It is among union men that Benn has the strongest following and can win the best compromises.

Mrs. Hart's Exit

Among all this political maneuvering the one genuine tragedy was the fate of Judith Hart, a anti-marketeer and minister of overseas development. For years Mrs. Hart has been doing original and enlightened work on foreign aid and gradually managed to make her department independent of the Foreign Office and so free an essentially humanitarian project from political pressure. When Wilson decided to demote her to the Ministry of Transport, post outside the cabinet, she resigned.

Her passionate farewell speech in the House of Commons warned that there was a danger that the City, the Confederation of British Industries and the Conservative party would make the government sacrifice the industrial policies on which it was elected. But her strongest reproach was for allowing the Overseas Department to lose its independence and be put back under the Foreign Office.

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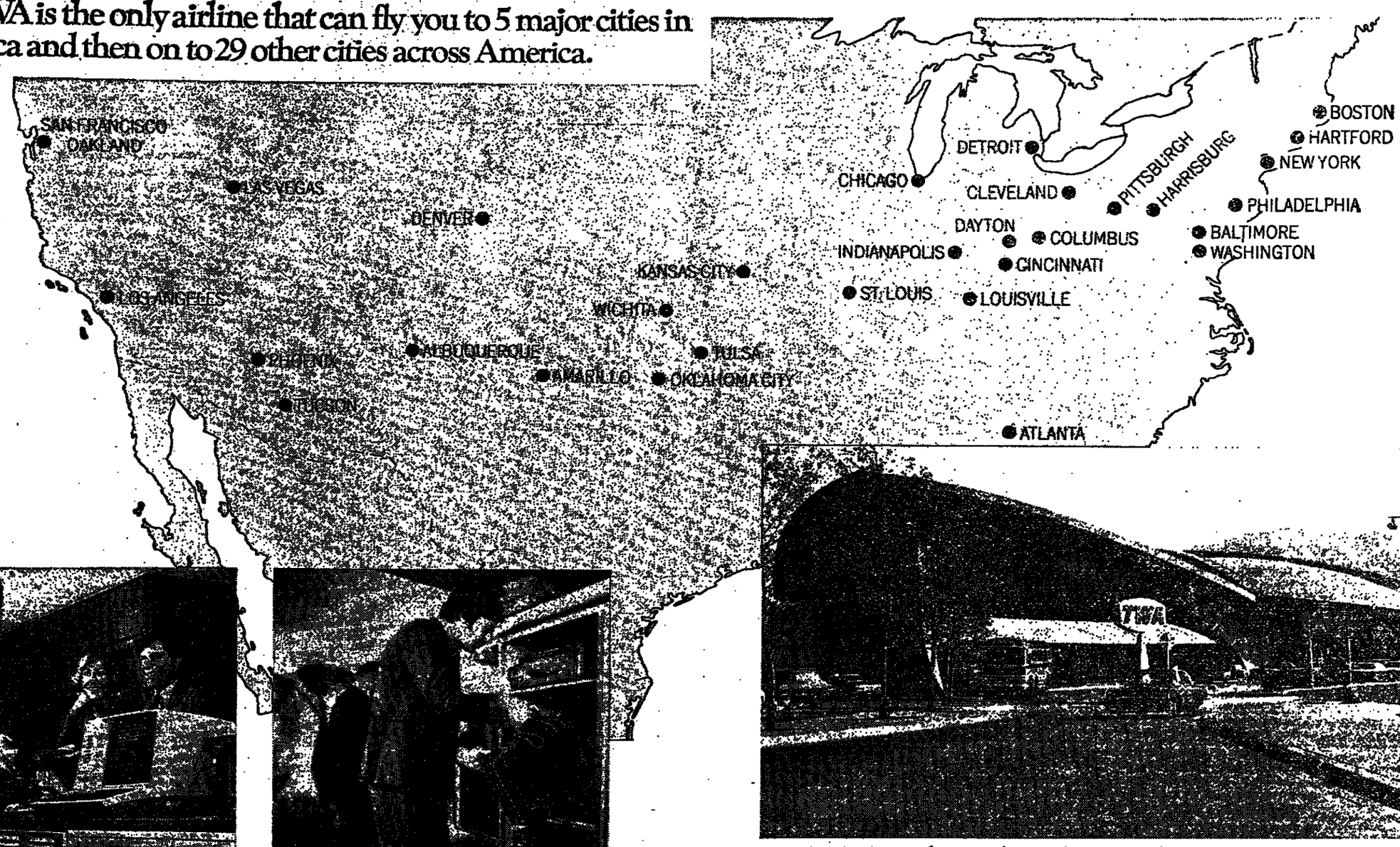
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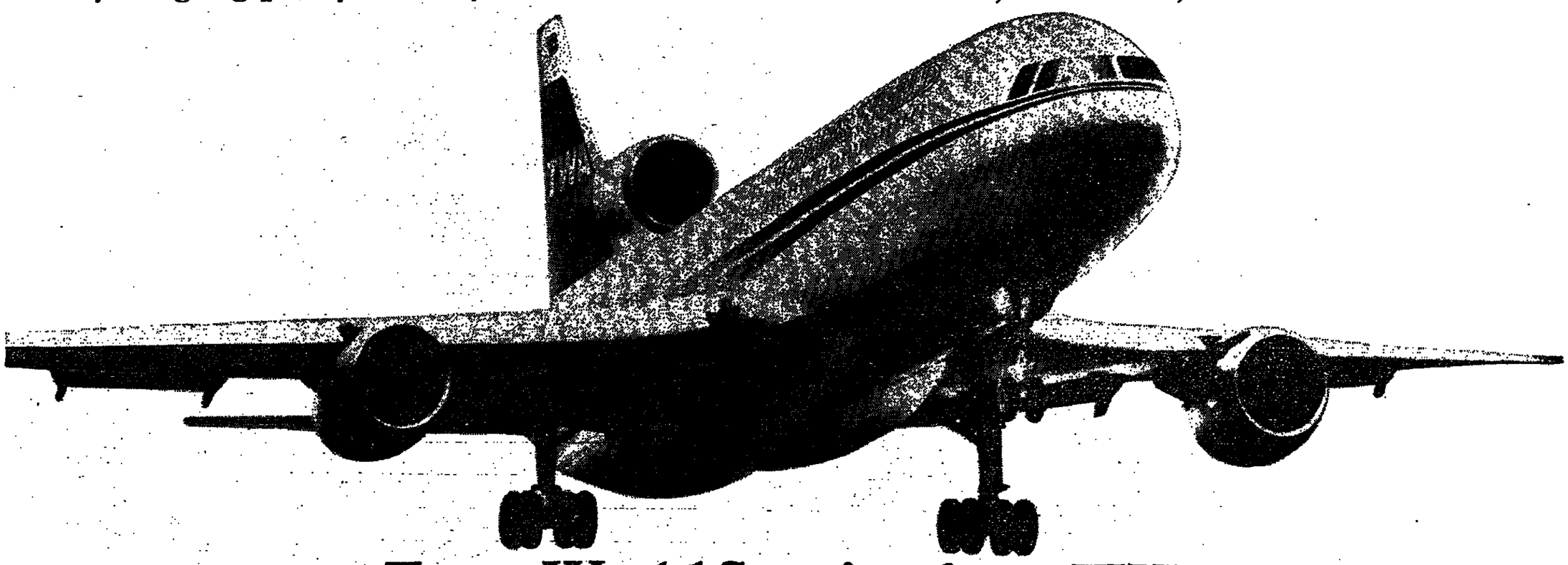




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Hit for West Berlin Opera—Puccini's Three One-Acters

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, June 16 (IHT).—If word-of-mouth publicity follows through on the ovations which welcomed Puccini's "Triptych" of one-act operas here last night, the Deutsche Oper Berlin's last new production of the current season has brought it a popular hit of major proportions.

In general, the new production justified the bravos. A few flaws, though, leave it somewhat less exemplary than the ecstatic first-nighters seemed to think.

Puccini, for sound dramatic reasons, wanted his three one-acters "The Cloak," "Sister Angelica" and "Gianni Schicchi" performed in that order, for the first provides a meaty chunk of violent, murderous melodrama, the second a touching, almost perilously sentimental intermezzo, and the third a rollicking, cynical finale. For no apparent reason, Filippo Sanjust's production (which he has also, and very handsomely, designed) inverts the order of the first two and structurally it throws the evening, as an entity, out of joint.

Although the cast contains not a single Italian—and the audience assuredly not many who by preference employ that language for communication—this production offers the first two works in an idiom alien to almost everyone on both sides of the footlights. A program note tries, rather fatuously, to rationalize this with doing the third work in German "because here the sarcastic verbal points must come across from the stage comprehensibly"—a curious commentary on the evident indifference towards transmitting the texts of the other two.

But, oh, what lovely music! And, at frequent times, what lovely singing! Great billows of Puccini's inimitable lyricism wash over the audience, derived from a musical genius of seemingly inexhaustible inventiveness. The singers, almost all of them regulars in this ensemble, rise admirably to the occasion.

Pilar Lorengar, as Sister Angelica, and Patricia Johnson, as her sadistic old aunt, touched off the first ovations, with Lorengar's mezza-voce and wafted, floating *high notes particularly beautiful.* Ingvar Wixell, as the aging cuckold who murders, dominated "The Cloak" in a performance of menacing power, with Annabelle Bernard and William Holley excellent as the adulterous lovers.

As usual, "Gianni Schicchi" provided the hit of the evening, with the cast's tableau at the opening curtain setting such a right note that the audience spontaneously applauded it. José van Dam reveled in the title role, Carol Malone made the most of Lauretta's lovely aria, and Horst Laubenthal sang Rinuccio's music with a sometimes overtaxed but altogether pleasant voice. Among several excellent supporting performers, Dorothea Weiss proved herself a really hilarious farceuse.

In spite of an occasional tendency towards irritating sluggishness, Gerd Albrecht generally conducted distinguished performances, and Sanjust, at this moment and with this company, can probably write his own ticket.

A Correction

Due to a transmisison error, the price of the Augsburg toilet set displayed by S.J. Phillips at the 34th Antiques Fair, Grosvenor House, London, was incorrectly given as $45,000 (IHT, June 14-15). The correct price is $75,000.

Whooping Crane Dies

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Dawn, the first whooping crane bred and born in captivity, died over the weekend, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported today. The chick, which was 15 days old, suffered from a congenital deformity in its right hip.



Keystone

MUSIC MAN—Mihaly Barony of Tiszaalpar, Hungary, has been turning out hurdy gurdys like those above since 1934. It takes a year to make a single instrument, a kind of mechanical viol.

From Italy: The Gay, Red King of Salad Greens

WAVERLEY ROOT

THE gayest of salad "greens" is red. Italy's radicchio, being a member of the endive family, is green-*shaped*, if one may put it that way, but it gives the impression that a fauve artist, with magnificent disdain for the colors of nature, has had at it, converting it into what the Italians call *un fiore che si mangia*, a flower to be eaten. If it had been created on English-speaking territory, it would no doubt have been described as looking good enough to eat, and it is—crunchy and tasteful, "the king of salads" in the opinion of its home country, which considers it the finest salad plant of Italy.

Se lo guardi, egli è un sorriso;
Se lo mangi è un paradiso:
Il radicchio di Treviso!

as the Italians put it, which might be translated:

If you see it, that is nice;
Eat it, and it's Paradise:
The radicchio of Treviso!

Treviso is cited in this verse because radicchio is a thoroughly local product, until very recently grown nowhere else except in the immediate vicinity of this Venetian city, where the Doges used to take refuge in the summer from the heat and the stench of the canals. (Treviso has its canals too, but they are for the most part of swiftly flowing water.) Trevisani claim that the plant can be grown successfully nowhere else, though it has been tried—*imitate sempre, non è uguagliata mai* (always imitated, but never equaled), they say. Nowadays it is grown for the market in other parts of northern Italy and even in France; having eaten radicchio both in Treviso and in Paris, I am inclined to agree with the Trevisani.

The Climate

One reason for the peculiar success of Treviso in producing this salad plant may be a near monopoly of the climatic conditions which permit it to be raised late in the year as a second crop; it is planted on the same ground, after grain has been harvested, a circumstance in which it thrives. This necessarily makes it share one of the characteristics of less exotic forms of endive; it is a winter salad, so much so that it is a traditional Christmas dish in the province of Treviso, at which season it graduates from the general market to a special one all its own in the loggia of the Palazzo del Trecento, where a jury solemnly awards prizes to the finest plants.

Another characteristic of the endive shared by radicchio is that it is bitter, agreeably so in the opinion of many eaters; but *for those who prefer a taste* less sharp, the Treviso plant, like the witloof of Belgium, is subjected to a bleaching process, and by much the same methods. The skill of the Trevisani in handling the bleaching is another reason why their product is superior.

Unbleached radicchio may show dark green along with bright red, but the bleached product is uniformly red, the bleaching being apparent only in the whiteness of the stalks and the veining of the leaves, which are shaped like those of Romaine lettuce and have the same crisp texture under the teeth. The implantation of the stalks, rising in a cluster from the crown of the root, recalls the shape of celery.

The radicchio of Treviso has been better publicized but, there is another radicchio which is even more flower-like—*the radicchio variegato* of Castelfranco Veneto, usually called *rosa*. Castelfranco Veneto is only 20 miles from Treviso, but the market gardeners of the two areas remain each resolutely faithful to their own product; Treviso would not think of raising Castelfranco *radicchio variegato*, Castelfranco disdains to sow Trevisan *radicchio rosso*.

This mutual exclusiveness is not understood in other parts of Italy, where the two kinds of radicchio are combined in the same dish as "Treviso salad," a description which arouses the fury both of Treviso and of Castelfranco; for them, this is a form of miscegenation. Neither city mixes the two; if the need is felt in either for an additional flavor, fennel is added, never the alien red endive.

The Castelfranco radicchio looks like a giant camellia, mottled pink and white; it is less bitter than the Treviso variety. Castelfranco also has its Christmas market for *rosa*, under its medieval walls, watched over by the statue of Giorgione, a native of the city, whose palette, it has been suggested, was influenced by the color of the plant. According to a local writer, if it had not already been celebrated "for its ancient nobility, for its *famous artists, for its illustrious* personages, Castelfranco would be for its *radicchio variegato*."

Radicchio is primarily a salad plant, but it can also be cooked.

(c) *1975 by Waverley Root.*

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 16 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films.

"Night Moves," Arthur Penn's first film since "Little Big Man," is a private-eye movie which is something of "an elegant conundrum," says Vincent Canby. However its "more or less realistic believable characters . . . are forced to behave and react in completely unbelievable ways," and the tension between the development of the narrative and the exploration of the hero's psyche is unresolved. Harry Moseby (Gene Hackman) and his wife (Susan Clark) are the two main characters who encounter assorted weirdos after a "once beautiful Hollywood actress" hires Harry to track down her nymphomaniac daughter. Canby's comment: "After a while it just seems absurd."

"Nashville," the new movie by Robert Altman, is the sensation of the year, according to Vincent Canby. It is "a panoramic film with dozens of characters set against the Country-and-Western music industry in Nashville. It's a satire, a comedy, a melodrama, a musical. Its music is terrifically important—funny, moving and almost non-stop." Richard Baskin arranged and supervised the music, much of it written by the performers, including Ronee Blakley, a new superstar discovered by Altman. Karen Black and Keith Carradine. "Usually everything works", Canby says, making "Nashville" the "most original, provocative, high-spirited film Altman has yet given us."

U.S. Experts Tackle Another Taboo

By Susan J. Reimer

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP).—Incest is little understood, little documented and little discussed. Yet experts agree that as a form of child abuse it occurs more often than the public realizes. Like rape, it goes unreported because of fear and shame.

"By its very nature it is difficult to track," said Judge Patrick Tamilia, who handles such cases in the family division of Allegheny County Common Pleas Court.

"It most often occurs in very secretive, tight-knit families. It is discovered in most cases by accident. And it hits the deep, dark side of America's moral system. It's not something people verbalize."

Most professionals in child welfare are reluctant to discuss it.

"The most we can safely say is that it results from dysfunctioning families. Beyond that we just don't know very much and it would be unfair and inaccurate to generalize," said Linda Steffey of the Pennsylvania Child Welfare Office here.

Her remarks were echoed by others, including Richard Levine of the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh.

"Statistics indicate that people in low income brackets and the minorities are most likely to abuse their children," Mr. Levine said. "But as far as I am concerned they are misleading and a myth. They have been formulated by social researchers based on statistics from state agencies.

"And who are the ones that the state watches all the time? The poor and the blacks."

Judge Tamilia said cases of sexual abuse of children often come to light accidentally. A 9- or 10-year-old girl is discovered to have venereal disease, for instance. Or a young girl will confide in a friend or school counselor.

"In most cases, they seemed to be an extremely close family. The father is very domineering and protective," Judge Tamilia said. "The mother often has many children, has withdrawn from sexual relations with the husband because she doesn't want more kids or the burden of satisfying him.

"In other cases, she is meek and frightened of the husband and unable to protect her children."

Judge Tamilia said that in nearly every case, the mother is aware of what is going on. "In many cases, there is an unspoken agreement that she will let him alone to take the pressure off *her. Sometimes she will even* have encouraged it."

Elizabeth Elmer of Pittsburgh Child Welfare agreed: "It has to mean there is something wrong with the marital situation. It's sort of a mutual agreement to get the mother off the hook sexually."

The impact on the girls is limited until they reach their teen-age years, Judge Tamilia said. Other experts agreed that when the girl becomes more involved with society and its values, she begins to feel the guilt and confusion over her sexual relations with her father.

"They haven't realized it was bad until they see the reaction in their girlfriend's face when they tell her," Judge Tamilia said. He added that many of the girls who have appeared in his courtroom rationalize their involvement by claiming they participated because they wanted to manipulate their parents for more privileges.

Handling such cases is very difficult, Judge Tamilia said, because the participants change their testimony frequently. The daughter is afraid, the mother is torn between the loss of her child and the loss of her husband and the father is confused and defensive.

Like many other child welfare professionals, Judge Tamilia emphasized that sexual abuse of children crosses all economic and social lines, from the rich and successful to those on welfare rolls.

"At this point in time, there is just no way to know how prevalent it is," he said. "But it is clearly more widespread than anyone could have imagined."

Top Adwoman Mary Wells—Covering Up Tired With Tan

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—"Don't you believe the dream image I keep reading about myself. I'm dead tired all the time," said Mary Wells, America's top advertising woman and the glamour success of big business.

A furrow between the brows underlined the statement but humanized the tanned, blond good looks. "You always have to look healthy, though, so I work at a tan. It covers up the tired," she said. Her agency—Wells, Rich and Green—does $10,000,000 worth of billings a year, she said. Ms. Wells had come to Paris to see about buying into an existing French agency. Recently she made a similar prospecting trip in South America.

"These days it is too expensive to set up one's own offices abroad," she said.

We were having late morning coffee in her suite at the Lancaster. Ms. Wells, despite a pressured existence, has exquisite manners. It is the first feature about her to strike you.

This occasion, however, was a quasi-vacation. Her business trip coincided with that of her husband, Harding Lawrence, president of Braniff Airlines.

Shuttle Marriage

The Lawrences have been married for 8 1/2 years (second marriage for both) and their life style is somewhat unique. Most people wouldn't have the energy or the stamina. His headquarters are Dallas. Hers are in New York.

She spends every weekend in Dallas. During the week, generally she flies to about four different cities visiting clients.

"The last two years have been tense. Risks are high. An advertising contract generally is made for three months, which is not very long to show what you can do. The more you do, the more people expect of you. Now that times are harder, the more they want of you."

She used to make two-day hops but now comes back to her apartment in New York every evening in time for supper. Her two adopted daughters are now 13 and 15. "Now that they've reached the age of dating, I feel I should be close by."

Her work she finds challenging and satisfying. "It is exciting to meet top people in many fields — government, business, theater. The day will come when I may want to cut off completely.

"At the moment, I like life the way it is.

"I couldn't have it, though, if I weren't married to a man like Harding. He is very hard working, involved, intense and romantic. He is not interested in a conventional marriage type of marriage. He is so self-sufficient and creative he doesn't need somebody else to create his fabric, his society.

"He wants a real intimacy with somebody, and so do I. You don't have to spend every night with somebody to have it. Nothing is perfect . . but I have no guilt feelings, though. In fact, I feel rather pure."

The physical separations are bridged by long phone discussion every night. And when they are together, it is in a tight family world, rarely penetrated by outsiders.

"The only way to manage is to strip life down. I don't have a best friend. I do . . . but in the last two years I haven't had time to see her. My secretary comes to the apartment at 7:30. Otherwise, we'd never be able to clear away the mail."

To streamline thinking about what to put on in the morning her wardrobe consists of 10 identical Halston ultra-suede pant suits in different colors and 3 coordinated blouses of the same style. Ultra-suede is washable and unwrinkable. Being cotton it can be worn throughout the year except during the dead heat of summer.

Easy to Dress

"If I get a spot, I can go to a ladies' room and dab it out. On weekends, I wear many things which I leave in Dallas."

She has a long, rangy, slightly underweight body, easy to dress. The blue pants suit with the navy blouse was smartly functional. The hands revealed the weekend Mary Wells. Jewelry given as a tangible demonstration of love and affection has a special look. Her wedding ring was a circlet of emeralds of a bottomless green. On the middle finger of the right hand, she wore an oval knuckle-smasher paved with ruby chips.

"I started working in the millinery department of a department store in Youngstown, Ohio on Thursday evenings, Saturdays and during summer vacations. I was 1940, the period of manpower shortage, and I was 12 years old. If you had good grades in school you were given special permission to take a part-time job.

"I loved it . . . . the work, the independence, the money. My *mother was ambitious for me. She* wanted me to grow up to have freedom of choice. My father was an unsuccessful salesman. My mother and I both knew if I were going to be able to go to college, I'd have to earn the money myself. Now, even though I have a terrific life, my mother wishes for me that it were a slower pace."

The slower pace is indulged in during three weeks of July when the Lawrences go in for almost total retreat in their villa *La Fiorentina, in St.-Jean-Cap* Ferrat.

Love Affair With a House

"For three solid weeks, I am under water. My hair is never dry. That house is my love. I would never give it up. They would have to take it away from me.

"The sea surrounds it on three sides. The ivy is big as cabbage leaves. The pines have been twisted by the wind for so long they look like witches gallop through the garden. *There are* intimate gardens that make you want to sweep down like Madeleine Carroll in chiffon lead a little dog.

"I love France. I like the mentality, the practical nature, the pride in small things well done. I don't understand why I wasn't born French.

"I went over every square inch of France when I did the advertising for the French tourist bureau. The day I cut off I would like to amble and stroll here and there. Go back at leisure to the Puy du Dôme, Brittany coast, the Basque country, the Gorges du Tarn.

"I couldn't do it with serenity when I was working at it, because I was always traveling with people who were afraid of the toilet and insisted on having a perfect orange for breakfast."



Mary Wells
. . . *Ultrasuede.*

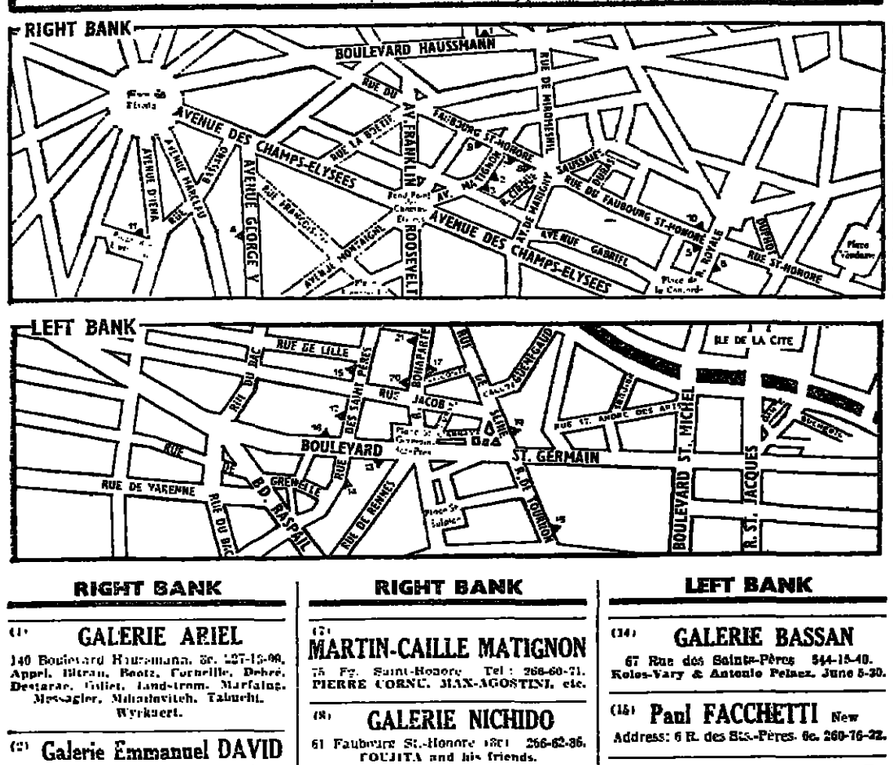
9th-Century Coins Found

MOSCOW, June 16 (UPI).—Five hundred and 12 coins dating back to 1049-1057 have been found during construction work in Frunze, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia, Tass said.

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1975

France to Rejoin Snake on July 10

Hopes of Early EEC Upturn Fade

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, June 16 (IHT).—Hopes of a European Community economic recovery this fall faded during discussions here today by EEC finance ministers when they agreed that the recession is deeper and will be more prolonged than expected.

The EEC council president, Irish Finance Minister Richie Ryan, said after the meeting that the talks had been "useful, but depressing." Recovery from the recession would take a long time, he said.

Another issue discussed by the ministers was the imminent return of France to the EEC currency snake. French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade indicated that this return—a unilateral decision to be made by the French cabinet—would be completed in time to be announced formally to other EEC member countries at the next meeting of finance ministers July 10.

Although the French have said that they would like as a precondition to their re-entry the linkage of EEC currencies to the dollar, the other eight are unlikely to agree to this. They believe that the dollar is currently undervalued, and that such a link would, therefore, be premature.

They expect France to return to the snake unconditionally, though there is likely to be discussion at the next meeting about how the decision would operate in purely technical terms, such as the regulation of intervention rules.

This was the only cheerful development in today's talks. On inflation, Mr. Ryan could only say that he and his colleagues had "not yet abandoned hope." There would be further talks next month about how inflation and unemployment could be brought under control.

The next meeting will discuss guidelines set by the European commission that will recommend ways in which the community's economic performance can be improved. They will also use that occasion to discuss a joint EEC approach to impending measures to be taken by the International Monetary Fund.

Britain and Ireland both indicated today their desire that West Germany soon take steps to reflate its economy. But this was poorly received by the German representative, Otto Schlecht, who said there was no certainty that Germany would feel ready to reflate by the fall.

Ireland and Italy complained about the delay in establishing an EEC petrodollar fund from which member countries would be able to borrow. The two countries indicated that they would like to borrow from this fund—respectively $200 million and $300 million—once it was established.

They pointed out that authorization for such a fund was agreed by the EEC last November, but so far the community had failed to get the right terms from the oil-producing countries who would supply the money. Mr. Ryan told journalists that he was "very impatient" to see the fund set up.

New Standards Urged for Firms

By Eileen Shanahan

WARRENTON, Va., June 16 (NYT).—Proposals for significant changes in the laws affecting corporations and their governing structures of corporations—all aimed at reducing the incidence of wrongdoing by business—were debated here for two days this weekend at a Bar Association conference, with a clear consensus in favor of new controls.

The ideas considered ranged from such broad innovations as enactment of federal statutes setting standards for corporate behavior to much narrower proposals, such as providing paid staffs for the "outside" directors of corporations.

The 130 lawyers participating in the symposium, which was sponsored by the Federal Regulation of Securities Committee of the American Bar Association's section of corporation, banking and business law, included half a dozen prominent law professors and many widely and respected members of the private bar, chiefly the securities bar.

All five present members of the Securities and Exchange Commission and two former chairmen, Manuel Cohen and William Cary, were also present.

Although there were dissenters, the speakers at the symposium plainly reached a consensus that there is a need to provide some new controls to cure wrongdoing by corporate management.

It was less clear whether a majority of all the participants in the meeting agreed with the consensus of the speakers, although there was considerable formal and informal discussion of the recent disclosures of bribery of foreign officials by several major American corporations and widely-voiced fears that more such disclosures were in the offing.

A plan advanced by Prof. Cary, now a professor of law at Columbia University, received serious discussion. Prof. Cary, like the majority of those present, said that he had concluded that there was no real prospect of reform of state laws governing corporate activity.

He said states are engaged in "a race for the bottom," which he said had been won by the state of Delaware, to see which state could regulate corporations the least and thus attract the most incorporations, with their attendant payment of fees into state treasuries.

Prof. Cary proposed instead of reform of state laws the enactment of a federal corporate minimum standards act that would apply to all corporations having more than $1 million in assets and at least 300 shareholders. Businesses could continue to incorporate anywhere they pleased, under the Cary proposal, and state laws could be stricter than the federal law.

However, the basic standards that would be spelled out in the federal act—including adherence to certain fiduciary standards by corporate officers, directors and controlling shareholders—would be enforceable in the federal courts.

The publication of Prof. Cary's proposal in the Yale Law Journal several months ago was the generating force for the convening of the symposium. He emphasized that he did not plan to create any new federal bureaucracy. He merely envisioned a new federal statute that would be interpreted in the federal court.

"As long as we operate within a Capitalist society and as long as confidence in management is prerequisite to its continuance, there should be a federal interest in the proper conduct in the corporation itself," he said.

No Explanation for Gain

Dow Index Increases In Dull N.Y. Trade

NEW YORK, June 16 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average advanced slowly but steadily throughout today's New York Stock Exchange session, closing with a big gain although trading was relatively slow.

The industrial average climbed 10.09 points to 834.56. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about nine to five.

Volume totaled 10.66 million shares compared with 16.3 million shares on Friday, an unusually slow day.

Analysts were hard pressed to explain the advance. They said some investors apparently were impressed with the stock market's slow gain Friday and in early trading today despite a lack of motivating news and some doubts whether the economy is emerging from the recession.

Polaroid and Union Carbide were the best performers on the most active list. The former rose 2 1/8 to 33 3/8, while the stock of the chemical manufacturer gained 1 3/4 to 58 3/4.

Less-active Chemetron spurted 3 to 35 3/4. The firm said it expects first-half per share earnings to "at least triple" the $1.47 a share earned in last year's comparable period.

Franklin Mint rose 1 1/4 to 27 3/4. It predicted higher earnings for the year.

Xerox was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, rising 3/8 to 63 1/2. The issue traded as low as 65 5/8. Barron's magazine reported that copier competition is mounting rapidly for Xerox.

In other often-volatile issues, IBM tacked on 2 1/8 to 208 1/4, Honeywell was 38 3/8, up 7/8, Polaroid 33 3/8, ahead 2 1/8, Eastman Kodak 99 7/8, unchanged, and Texas Instruments 103 1/2, ahead 1 1/2.

Abbott Labs gained 1 3/8 to 73 5/8. The company announced a two-for-one stock split and indicated its quarterly dividend will rise to 40 cents in November on pre-split shares from an earlier 36 cents.

Lear Siegler climbed 7 3/8 to 31 3/8. The company said it was selected to make the emergency power generator system for General Dynamics' F-16 fighter plane.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.13 to 89.56.

In Chicago a strong demand abetted by short covering lifted corn, soybeans and wheat futures from 6 to nearly 10 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Oats closed nearly 2 cents higher and soybean meal was up around $3 a ton. Soybean oil prices were mixed at the close.

Japan's Balance of Payments Deficit Narrows During Month

TOKYO, June 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall payments balance recorded a deficit of $390 million in May compared with a deficit of $412 million in April and a deficit of $1,014 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

The current account, which combines trade, services and transfer payments, showed a net outflow of $560 million during May, against a net inflow of $193 million in April and a net outflow of $1.04 billion a year earlier.

The long-term capital accounts turned into a surplus of $170 million in May from a deficit of $83 million in April. The balance recorded a deficit of $209 million a year earlier.

Ministry officials attributed the improvement in the long-term capital accounts to increased foreign investments in Japanese securities. Foreign purchases of 50 billion yen of Japanese government-guaranteed short-term bonds during the month apparently contributed to the improvement.

The short-term capital and errors and omissions accounts, which are also combined in the provisional report, showed equilibrium, compared with a $522-million deficit in April and a $35-million surplus a year earlier. The overall payments balance is characterized by the trade accounts showing an equilibrium due to a decline in exports. The trade accounts recorded a surplus of $645 million in April and a deficit of $529 million a year earlier.

Exports totaled $4.31 billion in May, down 5 per cent from a year earlier, while imports aggregated $4.31 billion, down 15 per cent from a year earlier.

But on a seasonally-adjusted basis, the trade accounts recorded a surplus of $505 million, compared with a surplus of $821 million in April. Seasonally-adjusted exports were put at $4.422 billion, down 7.6 per cent from April, and adjusted imports fell 1.2 per cent to $3.917 billion.

The services and transfer payments accounts, which are combined in the provisional report, showed a deficit of $560 million during May, compared with a $452-million deficit in April and a $511-million deficit a year earlier.

The Finance Ministry also said today it has lifted "controls" on Japanese investments in foreign securities because of the improvement in the country's overall payments balance.

Japanese securities firms had been "requested" by the ministry since January 1974 to curb a net increase in their investments in foreign securities.

Mexico Lifts Estimate of Oil Reserves

MEXICO CITY, June 16 (AP-DJ).—Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) estimates Mexico's proved and probable reserves of petroleum at more than 30 billion barrels.

This is the most optimistic assessment of oil reserves yet made by Pemex and takes into account the full effect of some of Mexico's recent major oil finds.

Previously, Pemex had estimated that proved reserves were 5.81 billion barrels at the end of 1974. That would compare with proved reserves in the United States of about 34 billion barrels.

The new report was issued yesterday by Pemex's exploration manager, Francisco Vinlegra. The official emphasized that the estimated reserves had not all been definitely proved. But he said all indications are that the higher figure can be realistically reached because of crude-oil prospects in Mexico's southeastern zone and in the Baja California peninsula.

Full-scale exploration activities in Baja California, in the San Sebastian Vizcaino region along the Pacific coast, will begin in July, Mr. Vinlegra said.

In related developments, the Pemex director general Antonio Dovali Jaime, reported that to date exports of crude oil have averaged 89,000 barrels a day. He added that this figure will be increased to 130,000 barrels a day by August.

Mr. Dovali also said that Mexico will automatically boost its export price for crude if such an increase decision is taken as expected later this year by member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries even though Mexico is not an OPEC member.

Inflation Cut Could Reduce Planned Increase

OPEC Seeks Dialogue on Oil Price Rise

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, June 16 (UPI).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is ready to bargain with the West over the size of the next oil price increase on Oct. 1, OPEC officials said today.

The officials, interviewed following the OPEC ministerial meeting here last week, said the West can keep the increase low by trimming its own inflation rate before autumn and by making concessions in the "dialogue" between OPEC and the industrial nations.

The officials predicted the oil nations will put intense pressure on the West in these two areas, using the threat of high price increases as a weapon.

But many of the 13 OPEC nations themselves were said to be acutely aware that a sharp new price increase could prolong the Western recession and halt the recovery in Western demand for OPEC oil.

The ministerial meeting put off any new price increase until Oct. 1, when OPEC's self-imposed nine-month price freeze expires. It said prices definitely will go up then but did not say by how much. This, it said, will be decided when the ministers meet next in Vienna on Sept. 24.

But a final communiqué linked the increase solely to "increasing inflation" in the prices which OPEC nations must pay for Western goods. The officials said this link was important.

Inflation Set at 35%

OPEC claims this inflation is running about 35 per cent a year. The implication is that the price rise might also be this high—a huge increase that would add nearly $30 billion to the world's annual oil bill.

But OPEC "moderates" like Venezuela and Saudi Arabia are expected to fight an increase of this size. The officials said they would be helped by the success of Western governments in controlling inflation.

The first attempt at an OPEC-Western "dialogue"—a preparatory energy conference in Paris—broke down in April over Western rejection of OPEC demands that other Third World raw materials also be discussed at the full conference.

The United States has since said it would be willing to link other raw materials to the energy conference, so long as they were actually discussed in separate committees apart from oil. Several OPEC ministers here said this concession did not go far enough but called it a "positive step."

The officials predicted intense OPEC-Western contacts over the next three months to try to narrow the gap. If the West makes political concessions, they said, this also would probably lower the October price increase.

The officials said the increase would not necessarily try to make up for all past inflation. They predicted the eventual figure would probably be nearer 10 per cent—or about $1.50 a barrel—than 35 per cent.

Each percentage point increase adds nearly $1 billion to world oil costs. A 35-per-cent increase—or some $30 billion—would raise those costs by more than OPEC's entire oil revenue in 1973, before the energy crisis began.

Gulf Currency Decided

ABU DHABI, June 16 (AP).—Governors of the central banks of Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrein and the director of the United Arab Emirates' currency board have agreed in principle on formation of a unified "Gulf" currency, an official said here.

Ronald Scott, director of the U.A.E. currency board, said Saudi Arabia and Oman have been invited to join in a further round of talks on the matter in Kuwait in October. The four-way agreement was reached at a meeting which ended here yesterday.

Mr. Scott said a decision on establishing a single currency for the Arab countries along the Persian Gulf would have to be taken by the rulers of these countries after the October meeting.

He said the new currency would not be tied to any one currency but to a "basket" of currencies, possibly including a link to the price of crude oil.

"One option is to adopt the same currencies used in the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights," Mr. Scott said. "Another would be to set up our own basket as Kuwait has done."

"It would not be tied to the pound sterling or the dollar," he said.

Loans to New EEC Members From European Bank Double

BRUSSELS, June 16 (UPI).—Loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB) to new Common Market members—Britain, Ireland and Denmark—were more than doubled in 1974 compared with the previous year, the bank's annual report said today.

But Italy remained the biggest single beneficiary, receiving 27.9 per cent of the total $1,245.5 billion the bank granted in 84 loan contracts last year.

The bank's total loan activities in 1974 represented a 22-per-cent increase over the $1.020 billion given out in 72 loans in 1973.

"This progress was achieved in the face of generally worsening economic conditions with the world economy in 1974 moving into a period a basic structural change and slackening growth," the report said.

Italy received $347.5 million—a 53-per-cent increase over 1973—for 22 projects, mainly in the Mezzogiorno, Sicily and Sardinia.

Next came France, which received $242.1 million—14 per cent more than in 1973—in 16 loans. France's share was 19.4 per cent of the bank's loans.

Third was Britain with nine loans worth $186.9 million, 15 per cent of the total. Ireland received $58 million for seven loans, 4.7 per cent of the total, and Denmark $24.5 million in five loans, 2 per cent of all loans.

Much of the bank's loans—$508.5 million—were designed "to improve and diversify the community's energy supplies, build up Europe's own domestic resources and cut dependence on oil imports."

The report said that in the future the bank expects to give more financial support in two areas of vital interest— regional development and energy. On the energy front, the community's aim of reducing its dependence on oil imports will entail considerable investment in new energy resources, notably in the field of nuclear power station construction.

Gulf Eyes Rockwell For Merger Deal

PITTSBURGH, June 16 (Reuters).—Rockwell International Corp. said today it is in preliminary merger discussions with Gulf Oil Corp.

Among the possibilities under consideration, the companies said, are "the acquisition of Rockwell assets by Gulf, affiliation through purchase of Rockwell securities by Gulf and merger of the two companies," as well as joint ventures and combined efforts in high technology areas.

U.S. Industry Output Drops 0.3% in May

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Reuters).—Industrial production in the United States declined for the eighth consecutive month in May, dropping 0.3 per cent, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

The drop in the output of U.S. factories and mines matched the downward-revised April decline, and carried the production index (1967 equals 100) to 109.2—13.1 per cent below May last year.

The decline occurred despite an increase in auto assemblies, which were up 5 per cent to an annual rate of 6.6 million units.

Output of all durable consumer goods rose 3.6 per cent, while output of nondurable goods increased 1 per cent. Production of all consumer goods was up 1.7 per cent.

Production of materials, however, fell by 1.4 per cent and was 20.2 per cent below the same month a year ago. Production of steel fell by 10 per cent in May and the Fed said steel output has declined furth in early June.

Production of nondurable materials rose slightly during the month.

Output of business equipment fell 1.6 per cent during May and was 12.9 per cent lower than a year ago.

The Fed said that the sharp decline in output of industrial materials relative to total products "indicated a further rapid liquidation of materials inventories."

The index for construction products dropped 0.6 per cent while the output for all intermediate products fell 0.1 per cent.

Output of consumer products like television sets, carpeting and furniture were estimated to have increased during the month.

The board said early indications were that auto production would post some further increase in June. However, it added, "The current levels of dealers' stocks relative to sales may result in sharper or more prolonged cutbacks than usual during the model changeover."

Japan to Boost Economy by Fund Injection

TOKYO, June 16 (Reuters).—In apparent response to strong international pressure, Japan has decided to inject 1,800 billion yen ($6 billion) into the economy in an attempt to end slumping business conditions.

Announcing the program today, deputy prime minister Takeo Fukuda said he hopes the economic priming action will bring about a steady upturn from this year's third quarter.

Japan had been urged by Britain and other economically troubled countries to reflate its economy in order to stimulate world trade.

2-Per-Cent GNP Decline Seen For OECD Region This Year

PARIS, June 16 (AP-DJ).—The gross national product of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is likely to decline by up to 2 per cent this year, while international trade will shrink by about 10 per cent.

Consumer prices, however, are expected to increase by only about 9 per cent this year for the area as a whole, compared with 14.5 per cent in 1974. The United States, Japan, France and Italy are all set to register substantial declines in the growth of consumer prices among major OECD members. West Germany will continue to have the lowest rate of inflation, while Britain will probably top the list.

These are among the conclusions of an OECD secretariat report submitted to the first of a two-day meeting of the organization's Economic Policy Committee, according to conference sources.

The delegates, discussing the area's near-term prospects, agreed that it was becoming more difficult to attempt to anticipate developments in the current rapidly changing economic conditions.

The meeting welcomed Japanese decisions designed to accelerate internal recovery and to boost imports.

The decisions, announced in Tokyo, and outlined at the Paris meeting by Japanese representatives, will inject some 1,800 billion yen ($6 billion) into the domestic economy, Japanese conference sources said.

Paul Macavoy, a member of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisors, told the meeting that the U.S. recovery is well under way, with a likely GNP growth at an annual rate of 6 per cent during the second half of this year.

Mr. Macavoy conceded, however, that there are uncertainties and that there could be margins of error both ways in the administration's predictions, conference sources said.

The consensus among members after the first session is that the recession is bottoming out, and that the main questions at this point are whether the recovery will be sustainable and what will be its effect on inflation in the next year or two, conference sources said.

Aramco Seen as Here to Stay in Saudi Arabia

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, June 16.—For a company on the verge of a 100-per-cent takeover by its host government, Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) is acting in a most peculiar manner.

Its four American parent companies have just been asked to approve the largest budget ever for Aramco, the world's biggest oil producer.

Instead of telling its American employees to pack and get ready to leave, it is scouring world labor markets for new people. It is building hundreds of new homes here to accommodate them, and among other things has just added three air-conditioned squash courts to its extensive recreation facilities.

After coming almost to a dead halt in recent years, Aramco is plunging ahead with exploration and development of Saudi Arabia's vast oil riches, perhaps one-third of the world's total reserves. Four exploration teams are searching the deserts and 22 drilling rigs are now in operation.

But the most dramatic element in this new equation lies elsewhere, far from the search for black gold beneath the desert floor.

Starting in Iran in the early 1950s, other oil companies have been ingloriously expelled from their host countries. But Aramco is not only staying, it is changing into something new, putting itself to work in a new role as a lodestone of technical and managerial know-how in catapulting Saudi Arabia into the 20th century.

It is a role which has already taken the company far beyond its original purpose of finding and producing oil. No one knows today how far it will go, but the field appears wide open.

"Aramco is now an arm of the government in implementing major projects," said Fayez Bader, vice-president of the government's Central Planning Organization. Aramco chairman Frank Jungers agrees: "As majority shareholder, the government can and does ask the company to do things which are more and more out of the realm of what was our primary business—producing oil."

The Saudi government has turned over to Aramco two major development projects whose cost is likely to top $13 billion over the next few years. To a great extent, this is why the company is recruiting new American technicians, building new homes for them, and gearing up its already extensive training programs to absorb thousands of new Saudis.

Last February, the government handed Aramco the biggest job of all: A $10-billion plan to transport natural gas and oil by pipeline to two new industrial development regions, one on the east and one of the west coast. The gas and oil will feed into new industries ranging from steel mills to fertilizer and petro-chemical plants. As part of the plan, Aramco will double and then redouble its exports of natural gas liquids (NGL).

Mr. Jungers and his American and Saudi management team had hardly begun to swallow the implications of this project—Saudi Arabia is a vast country, one-third the size of the United States—when the government hit them with a second. By ministerial decree, Aramco was put in charge of building a unified electric power grid throughout the eastern province, bringing together the power production of the company and 43 private power generating firms and increasing it tenfold over the next decade.

This will cost roughly $3 billion, and will take Aramco not only into the construction and distribution of power but into such mundane matters as reading electric meters and collecting bills.

Aramco has been delving into fields remote from its original purpose for decades. What is new about the present situation is the massive scope of the projects and the sense of permanent involvement of the company in Saudi life, and involvement stretching far beyond oil and into everyone's homes.

The company has accepted the challenge with unfeigned enthusiasm. The more complex its role in Saudi Arabia, the more likelihood of its staying on, whoever turns out to be the eventual owner.

Ownership is a remote issue here. As Aramco likes to point out, the company has already passed through phases of 25, 40 and then 60-per-cent-government ownership with no other than an accounting effect on its operations. Neither the 40 nor the 60-percent Saudi ownership has ever been put into a formal document, and meanwhile the Saudi government has gone into negotiations with the four parent companies—Standard of California, Texaco, Exxon and Mobil—on a full take-over.

When that happens, Mr. Jungers expects to stay on as Aramco's chairman. Saudi representation on the board will probably be increased from the present three out of 19, and Saudis will continue to push into the top management: The vice-president in charge of production is a 39-year-old Saudi who literally came in off the desert to work for the company at the age of eleven, and the company now has its first female Saudi petroleum engineer—a perhaps even more significant breakthrough.

What seems certain is that, in one form or another, Aramco is likely to be around for a long time to come.

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German Bankruptcies

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 16 (AP-DJ).—The number of new insolvency cases registered at West German courts declined slightly to 764 in April from 776 in March, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75⅝	45½	AbbLab 1.44	17	52	74⅞	73	73⅞	+1⅜
45¾	30¼	ACF In 2.40	9	23	43⅝	43	43	
10⅝	7	AcmeCiv .50	5	15	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅜
4⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04e	10	40	4	3¾	4	+⅛
10⅞	7⅛	AdmEx .77e		36	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		72	3	3	3	+⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	78	86	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
10	7¼	AdvInv .28e		16	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
28⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	324	27¾	27	27¾	+¾
43	31	AetnaLf pf 2		2	42¾	42¾	42¾	−¼
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	19	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Aileen Inc	8	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
78⅝	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	130	74	71⅝	74	+2⅜
21⅛	10½	AircoInc .90	6	77	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+¾
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		94	2½	2⅜	2½	
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	14	50	15	14⅞	15	−⅛
13	7¾	Ala Gas 1.18	7	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z850	77½	77¼	77¼	−1¾
17⅜	9	Alaska Intrs	11	46	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyin .60	6	2	17	16¾	17	
7⅝	4⅝	AlberloC .35	17	18	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
18¾	13½	Albertsn .60	9	18	17½	17⅛	17½	−¼
24⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .60	6	209	23	22⅝	23	+⅝
12⅝	7⅛	AlcoStd .48	5	43	12¼	11⅞	12	−⅛
29	15¾	AlconLb .24	27	107	27	25⅞	26¾	+½
5⅞	2⅛	Alexdrs .16e	10	35	5⅝	5¼	5½	
6⅝	3	Alison Mtg	16	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	9	10	9⅞	10	−⅛
26⅞	20⅞	AllgLud 1.80	3	78	24	23¾	24	−¼
35⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	−⅜
18½	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	85	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
8½	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	9	4	8	7¾	7¾	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	82	37⅛	36¾	35⅞	−¼
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	9	13⅝	13	13	−¼
34½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	8	x46	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+1
56	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z50	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		15	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
11¾	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	107	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
16⅞	7⅞	Alpha Pl .72	5	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	9	291	43¾	42¾	43½	+1¼
46⅞	25¼	AmalgSug 3	2	37	35¼	34⅝	34¾	+½
56¼	23¼	Amax 1.75	9	339	53¾	53	53¼	+¼
135¼	77	Amax pf5.25		14	129	123½	123¾	−¼
13¼	6	AMBAC .60	6	92	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	7	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	15	17½	17¼	17¼	+⅛
22⅞	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	290	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅛
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		51	51⅝	51	51⅝	
21¾	7⅞	AAirFlt .44	11	152	17⅞	17	17¾	−¼
10⅛	5⅞	Am Airlin	23	1195	7½	7⅜	7½	
11	3¼	A Baker .20		62	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+1⅛
41	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	169	39¾	39½	39½	−¼
27	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	9	42	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	
11	5	AmBldM .36	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	69	31¾	31	31¼	+⅜
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
19½	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	15	18½	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
30⅞	20⅜	A Cyan 1.50	8	253	26⅜	26	25½	+½

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13	8	AmDist .12p	70	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
29½	15½	A DisTel .52	13	80	27⅛	25¾	27	−¼
4½	2¾	AmDualVt		8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13	11	ADul pf.84a		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
19½	12¼	AmElPw 2	9	805	20	19⅝	19⅞	+¼
11¾	3⅜	AFamily .24	8	69	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅜
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	25	64	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
24¾	20⅞	AG:Bd 1.98e		41	23⅜	23½	23⅞	+⅜
17¼	12¼	AGenCv 1.32		15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
10⅞	9	A Gnins .60	6	9	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	−⅛
22½	17⅝	A Gin pf1.80		44	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
15⅞	8¾	AmHoist .70	6	23	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
42¾	27¾	A Home .88	28	635	41⅞	40⅝	41⅜	+⅝
191½	123	A Home pf 2		7	195	184	185	
35½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	25	295	32⅞	32⅝	33	−⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Am Invest		9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	8	165	6¾	6½	6½	−⅛
6¼	1¾	A Medicorp	5	445	5⅝	5	5	−⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Am Motors		195	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
38¾	33	ANatG 2.54b	7	149	35¾	35⅝	36¼	+⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Am Seating	15	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
14¼	5⅜	AmShip .68b	738	40	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+⅜
14½	8⅛	AmStand .80	6	158	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	−⅛
54½	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		7	54	53	53¼	−¾
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	11	74	7¾	7½	7¾	−⅛
39⅛	24⅝	AmStrs 2.40	7	28	38¼	37½	37½	−¼
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	18	600	49	48¾	48⅞	+⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		94	54½	53½	54	
45⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		3	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	+⅝
45	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		4	44½	44½	44½	−½
10¼	8½	AWatWk .64	5	1	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z600	15⅞	15¼	15¾	−⅛
19¼	8⅛	Ameron .90	5	21	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
5¼	2⅛	AmesD .10e	5	23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
18	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	29	17	16¾	17	+⅜
22	9⅛	AMF In 1.24	15	61	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
22	15¾	Amfac Inc 1	4	11	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	33	213	37¾	37	37⅛	−½
11⅞	6⅞	Ampco .40a	4	2	11	11	11	
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	261	6¾	6¼	6¼	−⅛
4⅝	1¼	Amrep Corp	6	46	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	31	27	26⅝	26⅝	−¼
8⅝	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		5	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
68⅞	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	27	62⅞	61⅞	62⅛	−½
7¾	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	
20¼	13½	Anacond .60	5	245	17½	16⅝	16⅞	−½
21	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	28	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
32¼	20⅝	AnderClay 1	7	x14	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+½
7½	4½	Angelica .12	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .82t	5	59	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+¼
12⅞	9⅛	Apache .50	7	53	12⅝	12½	12⅝	−⅛
12⅞	9⅛	ApcoOil .49t	5	7	11⅜	11½	11⅝	
3⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		367	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
25⅛	9⅛	APL Cp 1.20	7	x23	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z150	66	65	66	+2
3¾	1⅛	Applid Mag		10	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
91	48½	ARA Sv 1.46	16	20	89⅞	88¼	89	−½
11¼	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	245	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1⅛
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		6	23½	23¼	23½	+½

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
32¾	15½	ArchrD .25b	16	53	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Arctic Entr		13	3	2⅞	3	
4⅛	2¼	Arislar		10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
15¾	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	337	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅛
6⅞	4¾	ArBest .22p		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
28⅛	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.78	7	135	28	27½	27¾	+⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		24	2⅝	2½	2½	
7	5¼	Armada Cp	6	9	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	88	28	27⅝	28	+¼
30¼	23⅛	Arm pf 2.10		6	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
53	43½	Armc pf4.75		y30	47½	47¼	47¼	−¼
27¼	20¼	ArmstCk .80	23	252	25½	24⅝	25¼	+⅜
17⅝	10½	Armst Rub	10	8	11¾	11⅝	11½	−¼
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	9	12⅝	12¾	12¾	+⅛
8½	5⅛	Arvin .22t	22	26	6	5⅞	6	
41⅝	35¾	ASA Ltd .80		264	41⅛	40⅝	40¾	+¼
19⅝	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	5	152	18¾	18	18⅛	
22¾	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	362	22½	21⅝	22¼	+⅝
31⅝	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	38	26⅝	25¾	26	−1
22⅞	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	7	3	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+¼
10⅞	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	39	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+¼
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e		33	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.58	7	25	18	17⅞	18	
102¼	75⅝	AtlRich 2.50	13	374	102½	101⅝	102⅜	+1⅜
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z300	48	47	48	−½
171	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	172	172	172	+1
67¾	52	AtlRc pf2.80		104	68⅝	67¾	68¼	+⅜
3½	1⅛	Atlas Corp		51	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
8⅝	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	5	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅜
61½	27¾	AutDat .20e	32	37	58	57½	57¾	−¼
4⅞	1¾	Autom Ind	6	16	4¾	4½	4⅝	
6¼	2⅝	Avco Corp		89	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Avco Cp wt		15	1⅛	1	1	
21⅝	9¾	AvcoCp pf		6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
38¾	21¾	AveryPd .38	21	17	31⅞	31	31⅜	+1⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	10	30	7⅞	7⅜	7½	+⅛
8¾	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	4	174	8⅝	8¼	8½	
39⅞	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		2	40	40	40	+⅜
51¼	27¾	AvonPd 1.48	23	498	44½	43⅝	44¼	+¼
24½	12½	Aztec OilGs	18	33	21⅞	21½	21⅞	−⅛
B								
25	13½	BabckW .80	8	135	24⅞	24	24⅛	−¼
7⅝	3	Bache .15e	11	93	5½	5⅛	5½	
10	4½	BakerIn .20	9	208	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
52	32	BakerOil .42	21	106	50¾	49⅞	50½	+⅝
11	6¼	BaldDH .48	6	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
19	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	8	14	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
21⅞	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	104	21	20⅝	20⅞	+⅜
53½	45½	Balt pfB4.50		z70	49	48¾	49	+⅜
18⅝	11⅛	BanCal 1.34	9	3	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−¼
41¼	25⅞	Bandag Inc	25	141	35⅝	35	35	−¼
6	2⅝	Bangor Punt		24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
31¾	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	123	30¼	29¾	30	+½
13⅛	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	18	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	105	38	36⅝	37⅞	+1⅜

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28½	19¼	BarbOil 1.60		15	28	28	28	−⅛
18⅞	11¼	BardCR .20	17	42	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
11⅛	6⅞	BasicInc .60	3	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	3	64	27	26¼	26¾	−¼
36⅞	21⅝	BauschL .60	16	265	35	33⅛	35	+1⅜
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	36	272	46⅞	46	46⅞	+¼
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
4⅞	3⅛	BaykCig .24		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
24⅝	14⅞	Bearing .32	11	2	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
24⅝	14⅜	BeatFds .72	14	244	24	23⅝	24	
38⅝	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	12	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	−⅛
37⅝	28	BectDick .40	19	241	34⅝	33½	34¼	+1
13⅝	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	51	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+⅜
31	15	Beker .28	5	187	24⅞	23⅝	24½	+½
22	11¾	BelcoP .80e	4	41	20¾	20⅜	20¼	+⅜
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	10	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
19	10¼	Bell How .84	7	35	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
18	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	4	7	15	14⅝	14¾	
39	27⅜	Bendix 1.80	8	41	37⅜	36⅜	36⅝	−¼
58	36	Bendix pf 3		3	55¾	55¼	55⅜	+¼
20⅝	14⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6	245	20⅝	19½	19⅞	
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		14	50⅝	50¼	50½	−½
27⅛	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		220	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
7⅝	3	BenfStd Mtg		14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅝	2⅝	BengtB .07e	7	29	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
5	2¼	Berkey Pho		76	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	9	12	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
40¼	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	604	35	33¾	34⅝	+¾
58	35⅝	BigThre .48	22	666	58¼	57½	58	+1
36⅝	20⅞	BlackDr .40	32	485	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	−½
5⅞	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	21	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
15⅝	10¾	BlisLau 1.10	4	7	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	606	13⅝	13	13⅜	+⅜
30⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	8	36	27¾	27	27¾	+¾
2⅞	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
31⅞	15⅝	Boeing .80	8	271	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	−⅛
23½	10½	BoiseCas .65	7	x115	20	19⅝	20	+¼
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	7	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
26⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	8	57	23⅞	22⅞	23¾	+⅞
19	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	8	75	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	−⅛
3⅝	1¼	Bormans	6	27	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
23⅞	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	50	23	22⅝	22⅞	−⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z100	85½	85½	85½	+½
10⅜	9⅛	BosE pf1.17		84	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+¼
8⅛	5	Braniff .20e	5	530	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
46¾	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	88	48¾	46⅞	47⅜	+1¼
67⅝	46½	BristMy 1.60	17	193	65¾	65	65⅛	+¼
44½	33	BristM pf 2		17	42	41½	42	
12⅝	4½	Britet .40e	4	74	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
17⅞	12⅝	BrkwyGls 1	7	33	16⅝	16½	16½	−½
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	46	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
11¾	9½	Brown Co	3	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	8	22	15⅝	15¼	15½	−⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	−⅛
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	14	208	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
15⅜	9	Bronswk .40	8	285	14½	14⅛	14½	
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
50½	28	BucyErie 1	19	255	48	47⅝	47⅝	
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .60	10	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
5	4½	BudCa pf.60		4	5	5	5	
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
22¼	18½	BunkHil 1.92		11	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
7⅝	3⅜	BunkrRa .40	656	228	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	+⅜
14¼	9⅛	Bunkr pf1.650		4	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
28¼	14⅞	BurlInd 1.20	12	49	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+¼
42⅛	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	70	38⅞	37	38	+⅝
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		20	7	7	7	
113	61½	Burrghs .60	27	250	101⅞	100	101¾	+1⅜
C								
5½	2⅛	CabCab For		18	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	−⅛
21	15¾	Cabot Cp .92	116	42	18½	18	18½	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		8	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Caesars Wrl	8	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	Cal Finanl		39	3⅞	3½	3½	−⅛
15⅝	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	22	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+½
13⅝	7½	Callahn .15r	10	46	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Camrn Brn		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36⅝	26¼	CamRL .60a	19	51	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−⅜
33⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	135	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	−¼
17⅛	13⅞	CdnPac .865e		65	126	14⅝	14½	14⅝+
11⅝	7½	CanalR 1.10	8	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
42⅛	22	CapCit Com	13	23	40½	39⅞	39⅞	−⅝
28⅛	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	16	47	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	Capit Mtg		16	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
47¾	28¾	Carbor 1.70	6	17	45	44½	44½	−½
3	2	Carling OKe		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	34	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z190	57	56	57	−¼
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	67	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	364	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+½
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		30	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+¼
26⅛	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	189	21	20⅝	21	+¼
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	40	154	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
12⅝	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		12	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
24⅛	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	567	20⅞	20¼	20¼	−⅜
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		7	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
10½	6⅞	CartWall .40	9	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
9⅞	5⅝	CascNGs .92	78	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
16⅝	13¼	CastlCk .88b	5	195	15	14⅝	14⅞	−⅛
69⅞	48	CaterTr 1.80	14	257	64¼	63⅝	63⅞	+⅜
51⅝	23⅞	CBS 1.46	13	172	50	49⅝	50	+⅜
35	20½	CBS pf 1		2	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+⅛
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		59	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
16	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
36	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	7	101	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+⅛
50⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50		5	51	51	51	+⅜
7⅛	3⅞	CencoInc .20		119	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅞	5	Centex .10	23	186	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
17½	13½	CenHud 1.72	7	11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
15⅝	11¼	CenIlLt 1.48	8	32	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
48	43¾	CnILt pf4.50		z100	47	46	46	
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z2150	27	26½	26½	−¼
13½	9⅞	CenIlPS 1.20	9	134	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
19¼	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	182	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
13½	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	15	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
17	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9	191	16⅛	16	16⅛	
15½	10	CenSoya .60	10	138	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+⅜
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	10	43	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅜
22¼	6½	Cenlm Data	12	61	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
16½	11⅜	Cerro 1.20	8	36	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Cert-teed .60		65	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	−⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	27	16⅛	15⅞	16	−⅛
18⅛	10½	Champint 1	6	x60	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
60½	46	Chml pf5.50		y200	59	59	59	+3⅝
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		x48	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	−½
12⅛	9	ChamSp .60	9	166	11⅛	11	11	
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	4	28	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
6⅛	5⅞	ChartrCo wt		61	6⅝	6	6¼	+⅛
26⅞	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	28	25⅝	25	25¼	+⅜
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
39½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	663	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜	+1⅜
8¾	3⅛	ChasT 1.73e		101	5	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
7	5⅛	Chotsea .40a	8	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
39⅞	22⅞	Chemin 1.10	5	325	35⅞	34¼	35¼	+3
37⅝	29⅝	ChmNY 2.88	5	167	38	37⅜	37⅞	+⅝
38	23	CheVa 1.80a	4	6	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
67	37⅛	Chasbg 1.365	23	24	64	64	64	−⅜
36¾	25	Chessie 2.10	7	98	36½	35⅞	36⅛	
11¾	5⅞	Ch'Milw Co		35	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
15	10	Chi Milw pf		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	8	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull 1.97		12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		145	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
13½	5½	ChCft cvpf		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
12¾	8⅛	Chromal 7.0	5	43	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	−⅛
59½	49	Chroma pf 5		4	61	60	61	+2½
12½	7⅞	Chrysler		454	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Chrysler wt		28	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		29	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		78	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
21⅛	18⅞	CinBell 1.68	7	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
18¾	14¾	CinnGE 1.64	9	177	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
104⅝	94½	CinG pf9.30		z40	99½	99½	99½	+¼
103⅞	97½	CinG pf9.28		z500	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+⅛
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	304	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
36⅞	30⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	52	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	−⅛
87½	80½	CIT pfC5.0		1	82	82	82	
39	28⅝	Citicorp .88	14	671	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+1⅛
47	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	7	103	45⅞	45¼	45¼	+½
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		74	3¾	3½	3⅝	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	4⅝	CityInvst 6.6	13	253	9	8¾	8⅞	−⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		16	15-16	⅞	15-16	+⅛
18¼	11¾	CityIn pf B2		27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
33½	22⅝	ClarkE 16.0	6	34	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
14¼	7⅝	ClarkOil 5.0		22	11⅝	10⅝	11½	
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
103½	66¼	ClvClf 2.60a	10	44	98⅞	89⅜	90¼	−⅛
28⅝	23⅝	ClvEIIll 2.48	8	77	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z180	111½	111½	111½	
83	70	ClElll pf75.6		z28	76	76	76	+2½
81	68½	ClElll pf7.40		z100	74½	74½	74½	−1
11¾	6½	CloroxCo .32	12	227	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	−⅛
7¾	3¼	CluetPea .30		28	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		146	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	+⅝
6⅞	2⅝	CNA Finl		340	6½	6⅜	6½	
12⅝	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		18	11	11	11	
1⅝	½	CNA Larw		11	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		9	9	8¾	9	+⅛
11	5¾	CoastSt Gas	5	670	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
20⅞	15⅝	CsISG pf1.83		12	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅝
17½	11½	CslSG pf1.19		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	−¼
93¼	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	26	185	90	88	87½	+⅞
9⅛	4⅝	CocaBtlg .48	21	267	8⅝	8	8¼	
13⅝	6½	ColdwBk .36	10	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	17	372	30⅞	30¼	30½	+⅜
8½	4¼	CollinAlk .40	35	107	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	16	39	4	3⅞	3⅞	
41⅝	24⅞	ColPenn .48	16	x67	39	38	38	−1⅜
22⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	72	21½	21¼	21½	
35⅞	23¼	ColtInd 2	2	275	29	28⅞	29	+⅜
54⅝	41⅝	Colt pf2.5		4	50½	50	50½	
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
27	22⅝	ColGas 20.6	8	33	27	26⅝	27	+⅛
55¼	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		99	53⅝	53	53½	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	21	197	8½	8	8½	+⅛
22	12⅜	ColuSOh 2	8	119	22	21⅞	21⅞	
5	¾	Colwel Mtg		74	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	5	Combd Com	8	15	13⅝	13	13¼	+⅛
54⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	14	74	52⅞	52	52¼	−⅝
46⅞	25¼	CmE pf1.70		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
27⅞	20⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	x156	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅜
9⅛	7¼	ComEdA wt		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
98	78	ComE pf84.0		x2	84	84	84	+1⅝
79	70	ComE pf7.24		x2	72	72	72	+⅞
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		x32	29½	29¼	29½	+¼
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		x8	21¾	20⅞	21⅝	+¼
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		x26	21	20⅝	20¾	+¼
18¾	16½	ComE pf1.42		x3	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
12⅝	5¼	CommwO .22t		267	11⅛	11	11⅛	−⅛
21	13¼	ComO pf1.72		26	21⅛	21	21	+¼
23	9¼	Compugrp	8	67	22½	21⅝	22½	+1
6⅝	1¾	Comput Sci	22	93	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅜
40½	26⅝	Comsat 1	8	79	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	−½
8¾	3¼	ConAgra		42	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
23	15¾	ConeM 1.20e	5	2	21½	21¼	21⅜	−⅜
12⅛	4½	Congolc 2.0e		49	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
16	10⅝	ConnM 1.60	10	25	15¼	14½	15¼	+⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Conrac .60	8	128	18	17½	17⅞	+⅝
13⅝	7⅝	ConEdis 1e	4	343	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
56	47½	ConEd pf 6		11	58	56	57½	+1½
45½	36½	ConEd pf 5		6	44½	44	44½	+¾
18¼	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	52	314	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	[illegible]
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		5	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	−⅜
15⅛	9⅝	ConFrgt 7.8	7	45	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	30	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+⅝
106½	103	CnG pf 10.96		z12540	105⅛	105	105	−⅜
17⅞	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	206	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅜
67	55	CnPw pf7.76		z100	65	65	65	+1
65¼	51⅝	CnPw pf7.45		z100	62	62	62	
68⅝	47	ConPow pf 6		18	69	68¼	69	+1⅛
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z450	40	39½	40	+⅞
6⅝	3½	Cont Air Lin	11	65	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
28⅞	24	ConCan 1.20	7	117	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
9⅝	7½	ContCop .80	2	19	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
43	32⅝	ContCp 2.60	14	144	42½	41	42⅜	+1⅛
44¼	36⅜	CtlC pfA2.50		3	46⅜	46	46⅜	+1⅛
38	26⅝	ContlCp 2.20	6	279	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅜
10¼	6⅝	ContlP 1.37e		22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Contl Rlty		18	2⅝	2½	2½	
1⅝	11-16	ConMtg .15e		101	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
70	48⅝	ContlOl 2	10	457	67⅞	65⅞	67⅝	+2⅛
13⅝	10	ContTel 1	9	120	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
23½	10⅝	Control Dat		155	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+⅛
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		243	43¾	43	43¼	+1⅛
29	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	2	26⅝	25½	26⅛	
3½	1⅜	CookUn .12r		14	2⅝	2½	2½	
48¼	22⅞	CoopInd 1.44	9	129	47⅞	45½	47½	+1⅜
83¾	42	Copl pfB2.90		1	84	84	84	+¼

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅞	6⅛	Cooper Lab		133	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
8¾	5¼	CoopTR .60		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
12⅞	10½	CopT pf1.25		1	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
11½	7⅛	CopeInd .60	10	44	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
36⅝	17½	CopRg .50a	8	143	35	33⅝	35⅛	+⅝
38⅝	19¼	CpwCp 1.88	4	36	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Cordura Cp		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
55¾	26⅝	CornG 1.12a	27	74	53	51¼	52	−1
7⅞	4⅛	CowlesC 3.0	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅛	19⅞	CoxBdct 4.0	11	12	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
44⅞	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	11	134	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+⅝
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	41	47⅝	46	47⅛	+1⅛
6	4⅛	CredIF .24	11	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	−⅛
26⅝	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	x47	25	24⅝	24⅞	−⅛
11⅝	7	CrompK .80	6	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	7	13	18	17¾	18	
52½	46⅝	CroHi pf3.5		5	52	51½	51½	−½
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	61	20¼	19⅞	20	
37⅝	24½	CrwZll 1.80a	7	96	35	35⅛	35⅜	+¾
17	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	9	3	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
9⅝	5½	Culligan .40	8	44	8½	8¼	8¼	−⅛
25½	15¼	CumEng 1a	6	84	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
6⅝	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	15	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12	9¾	CurInc 1.08e		18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	11	169	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+⅜
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	13	58	32½	31⅝	32	+⅝
24⅞	18½	Cyclop 1.40a	2	11	19⅛	19	19	
31⅞	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	19	30½	29¾	30½	+⅜
D								
16¾	9⅝	Damon .20	14	371	12¾	12¼	12⅝	−⅛
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv 1.0p		25	6½	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
28⅛	15½	DanaCp 1.36	7	35	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
28¾	12⅝	DartInd .60b	8	117	25⅛	23⅞	24	−1⅛
31¾	20½	DartInd pf 2		27	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−¼
34	8⅝	Data Genl	19	488	28⅞	28	28⅞	+⅝
14⅛	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
19⅛	6½	DaytHud .60	11	39	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
16½	12	DaylPL 1.66	7	156	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
110½	102	DPL pf 12.50		z80	107	107	107	
12	5⅜	DeanWit .50	13	39	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
47⅝	34½	Deere 1.80	7	452	41⅝	40¾	41⅛	+⅛
12⅞	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	173	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
25¾	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	18	23⅛	22⅞	23	−⅛
47⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	9	101	33	32⅝	33	+⅜
5⅝	1⅞	Deltec Intl		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
8	2½	Deltona Crp		8	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
18⅝	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	13	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Dennys .20	13	1885	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+⅜
39¾	23	Dentsply .90	17	14	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Deseret .25	20	18	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
9⅝	5⅞	DeSotoIn .40		8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
13⅜	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	145	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z152	64	63	64	+3⅛
67⅝	50½	Det E pf7.45		z100	63	63	63	
65½	50	Det E pf7.36		z100	61	61	61	+1⅝
55¼	42⅞	Det E pf5.50		1	52	52	52	−⅛
15⅝	7⅞	Dexter .36	9	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
11	6⅜	Dial Finl .54	6	3	9¾	9	9½	+⅛
34¼	24⅝	DiamInt 2	7	113	32	30⅞	32	+⅜
45⅝	21⅝	DiamSh 1.60	7	349	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+⅝
52⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 7		22	47⅝	45½	47⅝	+⅜
22¾	14	Dia pf D1.20		29	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6½	DickAB .40	8	4	8⅝	8¼	8½	−⅛
11⅝	7½	Dictaphn .60	8	20	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
19⅛	12	Diebold .40b	8	51	14½	14	14¼	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
112⅝	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	27	336	101⅝	97⅝	101⅝	+3⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Dillingm .40	6	59	7⅝	7½	7⅝	−⅛
85⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	27	249	49⅛	47⅞	48⅞	+⅜
8⅞	5¼	Dission .12	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In	16	52	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		50	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15⅞	7	DrPeppr .30	26	148	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
56½	41⅝	DomeM .80a	15	24	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	−⅝
4⅝	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24¾	17¼	Donnelly .56	15	610	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13½	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	11	12½	11⅞	12⅛	−⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Dorsey .10	9	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	27	47⅝	47	47	−½
92⅝	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	13	415	85⅝	84	85¼	+1⅛
5½	3	DPF Inc		84	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
69½	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	10	265	66⅛	65⅛	66⅜	+1¼
70⅝	40⅝	Dres pf 2.20		95	67⅜	66	67	+1⅜
62⅝	36½	Drssr pfB 2		17	60½	59½	60½	+1½
17⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		x9	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
8	3¾	Dreyfus .45e	10	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
15	10¾	Duk Pw 1.40	10	886	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z150	83	83	83	+1
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z20	75½	75½	75½	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z240	72	72	72	
71¾	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		2	70	70	70	+1⅝
25⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		4	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
28⅛	18⅝	DunBrad 1	19	92	28½	27⅝	28¼	+⅛
3	1⅛	Dup'an Cp		11	2⅛	2	2	
132⅝	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	19	398	120⅜	118⅜	120⅛	+1⅝
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		3	47	47	47	+¾
17⅝	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	7	68	17	16⅝	16⅞	
26	21½	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
28⅝	24	DuqL pf2.75		z780	27	26⅞	27	
13⅝	5¾	DymoIn .40	6	55	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
E								
27½	8⅛	E Syst .80a	11	36	26¼	25⅞	26	+⅝
25¼	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	8	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
13	7⅛	EascoCp .50	4	7	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
6⅝	3¾	EastAir Lin	26	203	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
50⅝	24	EastGasF 1	7	368	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+1⅛
14¼	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	871	100	99⅛	99⅞	
27⅝	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	5	114	24⅛	24	24⅛	−¼
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	14	288	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅜
27¾	14⅝	EckrdJk .38	10	159	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
14½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
18⅝	10	EG&G .12	17	109	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc		13	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
29	11¾	EDS 2.55e	19	33	21⅞	21	21⅛	+⅛
2½	1⅛	El Mem Mg	16	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
7⅛	4⅝	ElMg pf.50k		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18¼	7½	Elgin Natl	23	29	15	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Elbdr Ind	12	10	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅜
13⅝	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	283	12½	12¼	12⅛	
33	19⅝	ElraCp 1.60	7	11	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+⅛
40⅝	23⅝	EmerEl .75	23	287	38⅝	37⅛	38⅛	+1
50⅜	26⅝	EmeryA .96	29	12	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+¾
10⅞	8¼	EmeryIn .40	8	19	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	26	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	EMI'Lt .19e	11	56	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
13⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
12⅞	5	EmpGas .20	4	61	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
21	14⅝	EnglhdM .80	5	191	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
7	4⅞	EnnisB .32a	4	23	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
21⅝	14⅞	Entex 1.20	6	9	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅜
26⅝	8⅝	Envirotech	14	62	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+1
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	5	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
29⅝	21⅝	EquitGs 2.60	5	7	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	
18⅝	11⅞	EquitLf 1.87e	10	30	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
32⅞	24¾	Esmark 1.40	5	119	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Esquire .32	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Esterline .30	11	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
37½	23⅝	Ethyl 1.30	4	120	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	−⅜
49⅝	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		8	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod		144	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
16	10	ExCellO 1	6	10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
20⅛	15	Exclsr 1.60a		28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
91⅝	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	969	92⅝	91⅝	92	+⅝
F								
50½	17	FairCam .80	13	495	51⅝	49⅝	51⅛	+1
9⅛	4⅝	FairInd .30	8	80	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
12¾	8	FairmtF .60	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	11	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
6¾	4⅝	FarWst Fnl		11	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		25	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		34	5½	5⅜	5⅝	
16	9⅝	FederalCo 1	9	33	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅝
19⅞	13⅝	FedMogul 1	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14½	−⅛
19⅝	14⅝	FedNMt .88	9	277	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
27½	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	4	2	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅜
11	7⅝	FedSign .30	7	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
49½	25⅝	FedDSt 1.16	18	188	49⅝	49	49⅝	+1
29¾	15¼	FerroCp 1	6	3	25	23⅝	25	−¼
14¼	10⅝	Fibrebrd .60		112	11⅝	11	11½	−⅜
4¼	2⅝	Fidelty Fin	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
31¼	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	4	29⅝	29½	29½	+⅜
12¾	7¼	FieldcrMil 1	54	6	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
12	6⅛	FiltrolCp .60	5	10	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .52t	5	17	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	7	144	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+⅜
16⅝	9½	FstChar .37t	10	96	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
22⅝	16⅝	FstChic .98	8	102	22	20⅝	22	+1¼
46⅞	35⅝	FstInBn 1.10	14	60	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+⅞
19⅞	12⅝	FstMiss .24	3	57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
32¼	24⅝	FstNBo 1.88	6	x151	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅜
24⅝	19½	FstNStBn 2	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
20	13⅝	FstPa. 1.32	6	79	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅛	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	7	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
19⅝	11⅝	FWisCp 1.76	25	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
39	29⅝	FischM 1.10	10	31	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	−⅜
16⅞	9⅝	FishFds .40	7	12	15½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
13⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .20	9	28	12	11½	12	+⅛
18⅝	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	33	204	15⅝	14⅝	15	−⅝
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	8	13⅛	13	13	
13⅝	7⅝	Flexlvn .05e	6	55	11⅝	11	11	−½
78⅝	31	Flintkot 1.16	7	103	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
27	21	Fln pfB2.25		2	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+½
14	8⅝	FlaGas .90	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	7	136	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
24⅝	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	769	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+½
40	15	FluorCp .40	19	553	40	39½	39⅝	
95	55	Fluor pfB 3		19	96⅛	95	95⅝	+1¼
18⅝	10⅝	FMC .92	7	86	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅝
32	25	FMC pf2.25		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+½
6⅝	4⅝	Fd Fair .20	7	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	FooteCB .80	7	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
40⅛	32⅝	FordM 2.40	26	437	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+1
14⅝	10⅝	ForMcK .88	5	49	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
26	19⅝	FMK pf1.80		20	23⅝	23	23	−½
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24		18	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
26⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	14	144	25	24⅝	24⅝	
29⅝	15½	FostWh 1.10	8	84	29	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅝
37⅝	23	Foxboro .60	14	40	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+⅝
32⅝	13⅝	FrnkInM .40	16	437	28	27	27⅝	+1⅝
31⅝	22⅝	FreepM 1.60	5	37	26½	26⅛	26⅛	−½
19⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	10	33	18	17⅝	18	
6⅝	3⅝	Fuqua Ind	10	27	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
G								
6½	2⅝	Gable Ind	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅝	15-16	GAC Corp		29	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
12½	7⅝	GAF Cp .52	6	271	11⅝	10⅝	11	−⅛
17½	13	GAF pf 1.20		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	9	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅛
24½	19¼	GamS pf1.75		1	21	21	21	−⅜
22⅝	17⅝	GamS pf1.60		2	20½	20½	20½	+⅜
36⅝	23	Gannett .62	21	10	34⅝	34	34⅛	+⅛
29⅝	17⅝	GardDen .76	15	147	24	23⅛	23⅞	+⅜
13	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Gateway In		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
7⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	11	37	7	6⅝	7	+¼
10¼	5⅝	Gemini Cap		18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
13⅝	11	GeminiIn 1a		2	12	12	12	−⅛
10½	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		11	10¼	10¼	10¼	
43⅝	31⅝	GnAOil .80b	9	14	39⅝	39	39	−⅛
35⅝	26½	GATran 1.80	7	52	31⅝	31	31¼	+⅛
11½	7⅝	GenBanc .80	5	14	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	GnCable .72	6	116	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
14⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
20⅝	7½	G Cinma .44	9	14	18⅝	18½	18½	−⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
55⅝	19	Gen Dynam	9	154	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
49½	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	599	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−⅝
26⅝	16⅝	GnFood 1.40	13	219	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
18⅝	12⅝	GnGth 1.18e	18	13	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅛
13⅝	5	Gen Instru	9	238	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
31⅝	24⅝	GnInstr pf 3		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
19⅝	6⅝	GenMed .20	12	97	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
50⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	14	115	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
49⅝	31⅝	GnMot 2.90e	14	1210	43⅝	43	43⅛	−⅛
68⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		4	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛	+⅛
51⅝	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		7	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅝	GnPort .20p		41	6⅛	5⅝	6	−⅛
16⅝	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	162	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	5⅝	G Reir .30e	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
40½	23⅝	GnSignal .76	13	108	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+¼
5⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel	5	14	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅝
24⅝	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	12	633	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+⅝
32⅝	28⅝	GTlEl pf2.50		2	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	4	65	14	13⅝	13⅝	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅞	Genesco Inc		71	5⅛	4⅞	5	−
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	25	57	39⅝	37⅞	39⅛	+
47⅛	29¼	GaPc .80b	16	187	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+
67½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z210	67	67	67	+
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	57	20⅝	19⅞	20	−
193½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	15	49	193⅝	191	193¼	+
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅝	10	GlonPCem 1	9	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
12½	7½	GlbrFin .58t	6	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+
7¾	3	GiddLw .36e	4	130	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	11	108	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	−
8⅛	4⅝	Gimbs Inc	10	263	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+
8⅝	4⅛	Gleason Wk		231	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	10¼	Global Mar	12	54	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	
16⅝	12¼	GlobeUn 1	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
14½	9½	GoldWt Fin	8	453	15⅛	13	13	
20¼	13¼	Goodrh 1.12	5	47	17⅝	17	17⅝	+
19⅝	12¼	Goodyr 1.10	8	443	17⅝	17	17⅝	−
15⅝	6⅛	GorJerlA .32	6	19	12⅛	12	12⅛	−
26⅛	16	GouldIn 1.50	6	68	24⅝	21	21	−
19¼	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		9	19¼	19	19	
29⅞	22⅞	Grace 1.60	6	355	27	26½	26⅝	
15⅞	7¼	GrandUn .80	10	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
22¼	13¼	Granity 1.50	4	6	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+
7⅛	1⅝	Grant WT		151	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+
11½	6¼	GrayDrg .50	5	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
12¼	7½	GtAtlPac		72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+
39⅛	28⅞	GtNorN 1.80	4	26	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+
22	18⅝	GtNN pf1.60		3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+
19	14⅝	GtWnFin .44	9	105	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
29⅛	20¼	GrtWU 2.97e	1	6	24¼	24	24	
17½	15	GtWn pf1.88		7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	7	31	17⅝	17	17	−
14⅝	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	11	226	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		78	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20	10	Grumm .60	6	32	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
12	6¼	Guarin .10e	10	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	6¼	GlfLfHld .50	7	124	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
4	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	2847	23	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .75e	3	1073	21⅝	20	20⅛	
40¼	17	GlfR pfA.20		3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
31¼	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		43	26	25	26	
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	327	13⅛	13	13⅛	
53½	47	GHSU pf4.40		240	49	49	49	
37⅝	23⅝	GlfWtn 1.10	5	118	36⅝	36	36⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	GlfWind wt		199	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
65	45	GlfW pf 3.87		1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Gulton Ind	13	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
H								
29⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	10	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+
19	10½	HallFB .50	15	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
17⅛	11	HanPrt .80a	7	5	16½	16½	16½	
174½	115	Hallibtn 1.20	21	122	172	170⅛	172	+
17½	12½	HarnlP 1.20	3	98	15¾	15⅛	15¼	+
5¼	3⅛	Hammond	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Handlmn .40	17	x67	7	6⅝	6⅝	−
27½	20¼	HandH .60a	5	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
11	6¼	HanesCp .68		24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
47¼	24½	Hanna 1.25	13	30	42⅞	42¼	42⅛	
29¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	9	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
6½	3	Haroces	13	43	6⅛	6	6⅛	−
57	25⅞	Harnisf 2.10	6	48	48½	47¼	43⅛	−
32¼	20¼	Harnisf wi		11	28⅛	27⅛	28	+
16⅛	8	Harrans .22	10	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	−
23⅝	14½	Harris 1.20		65	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+
16⅛	10	Harsco 1.10	4	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
9¼	5½	HartSMx .60	8	31	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+
17½	6¼	HarteHk .30	10	22	14¼	14⅛	14	+
17½	14½	HallSe 1.45a		13	16¼	15⅞	16	+
24¼	16½	HawiiEl 1.68	8	2	23½	23	23	
11¼	7½	HayesAlb 1	6	8	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+
4⅛	2¼	Hazeltine		15	4	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	5½	Hecks .12	8	43	14	13½	13½	−
22	13½	HeclaM .27t	19	125	20¾	19¼	20	−
13⅝	6⅛	Hellern .48a	10	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	+
57	38½	HeizH 1.28	12	x132	51⅝	50⅛	51	+
7⅝	2¼	Helene Curt	8	98	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+
31⅛	23	HellerInt .64	13	75	30⅝	29¼	30⅛	+
38	26	HelmrhP .30	9	51	36	35¼	36	+
1⅝	1¼	Hemisph Cp		59	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
34⅛	21½	Hercules .80	18	357	31⅞	30⅝	31⅛	+
20⅛	10⅛	HershFd .80	10	17	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
27¼	20⅛	Hesston .40	5	16	25¼	25	25¼	−
29⅛	25⅛	Hestn pf1.50		16	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+
45	29½	Houbin 1.10	15	59	41⅞	41	41⅛	+
114¼	56⅝	HewltPk .20	33	266	111⅞	109⅞	110¼	+
8	3½	High Voltg	12	5	7	7	7	−
24⅝	12⅛	Hillenbd .68	9	17	23¼	22¾	23	+
28¼	11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	12	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
4⅝	2¼	HMW Ind	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	11½	Hobart .80	14	12	22	21¾	21¾	−
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	x14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−
8⅞	2⅛	Hoff Elctrn		37	7⅞	7	7	−
15⅝	5¼	Holiday .35	8	349	11⅝	11½	11⅝	−
23	11⅝	HlidyA 1.70t		19	19	19	19	−
33⅛	22½	HollySug 3a	1	60	28½	26⅛	28	+
53⅛	34½	Homestk 1a	18	199	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	+
40⅛	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	535	39⅛	37½	38⅞	+
19⅛	12⅛	HoovBll 1.28	8	15	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+
4⅛	1⅝	Horizon Cp	6	75	3⅛	3	3	
18	7⅝	HospAff .60t	11	38	17⅞	17	17⅛	+
26⅞	8⅝	HospCpA .20	12	77	23⅞	22⅛	23	+
10⅝	5⅝	HostIntl .36	6	46	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+
10	7⅛	Houdail .30a	5	27	9⅛	9	9	−
13⅝	6	HougMif .60	7	13	12⅛	12⅛	12	−
11⅛	3⅛	HouFab .20e	13	102	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+
19½	12½	HouseFin	7	265	16⅛	15	16⅛	+
32¾	25½	HouF pf2.50		13	31¼	31	31¼	+
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		8	38	38	38	
23⅝	20⅛	HouLP 1.56	9	253	24⅛	23¾	24	+
53½	29⅝	HousNGas 1	15	332	52¼	50⅝	51¼	+1
14½	4½	HowJohn .24	13	233	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	Howmet 1	6	24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	17	15	14¾	15	+
19⅝	13⅜	HudsA 1.60	5	7	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+
5	3	HughHat .40	28	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−
94⅝	61¼	Hughs TI .50	20	183	95¼	91½	95	+
12⅝	4⅝	Humana	8	107	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
15¾	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	7	57	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	−
19¾	14½	Huyck .40	14	24	17½	17½	17½	−
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	4	7	6½	6⅜	6½	+
I								
15¼	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	5	143	14	13⅝	14	+
73	62	ICInds pf 6		1	63¾	63¼	63¾	+1
35¾	27¾	ICInd pf3.50		9	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+
4⅞	1⅝	ICN Pharm		213	4½	4¼	4½	
29	23½	IdahoP 1.96	8	12	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	8	26	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+
81	51	Ideal pf4.75		1	73½	73½	73½	−
6⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	175	6⅝	6½	6¾	+
17⅛	4⅞	IDS RI 3.22e		68	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+
25½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	203	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+
24½	22	IlPow pf2.13		z300	23	22½	22½	−1
24	21¼	IlPow pf2.10		z500	22	22	22	−
27½	17	IllToolW .50	15	1	27	27	27	
11⅜	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	128	10¾	10½	10½	−
39⅝	28⅛	INA Cp 2.10	1	52	37⅞	37½	37½	−
18⅝	14⅞	INA Inv 1.59		6	17⅝	17½	17½	−
5⅛	2¾	Income Cap		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19¾	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	6	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+
20¼	13	IntplPL 1.82	9	91	19	18⅝	17	+
15⅝	10	IndlNat 1.20	19	23	14½	14⅛	14⅛	−
8	5½	Inexco Oil		137	7⅝	7	7⅛	−
84⅝	61¼	IngerR 2.48	13	124	80½	79⅛	80½	+
51½	38	IngR pf2.35		x28	49¼	49½	49½	+
35½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	5	43	32¼	32	32¼	
44¼	32¾	InldStl 2.40e	5	107	38½	38⅛	38⅝	+
8⅛	5¼	Inmont .40	5	66	7⅝	7¾	7¾	+
8½	5⅝	Insilco .70	5	63	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
13	10½	Insil pfA1.25		25	12½	12½	12½	
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	5	5	31	30¼	30¼	
3⅝	1¼	Instit InvTr		3	2	2	2	
7⅛	4⅛	Integon .28	7	15	6¾	6⅝	6½	−
35⅝	18¾	Interco 1.46	7	151	34⅝	34	34¼	−
2½	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	6	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	18	32⅝	32	32½	+
227¾	157¼	IBM 6	17	504	208½	205¾	208¼	+
35⅛	23⅝	IntFlav .30b	38	226	32¾	31	32¼	+
30½	19¾	IntHarv 1.70	5	228	28⅝	27¾	28	+
11⅝	6⅛	IntHold .68e		40	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
40½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	383	39⅝	37½	39⅜	+
11⅞	6½	Int Mining	10	42	9⅝	9	9	−
26	17¾	IntMulti 1.36	6	6	23⅝	23	23⅝	+
29⅝	21⅞	InNick 1.40a	7	63	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+
54¾	34⅝	IntPaper 2	8	427	46½	45⅝	46½	+
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	7	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−
24¾	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	7	701	24	23½	24	+
76⅞	45	IntTT pfE4		z10	74	74	74	−
47½	32¾	IntTT pfH4		1	48	48	48	+
49⅝	34¼	ITT pf4.50		13	48¾	48½	48¾	+
44¾	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		51	44½	43¾	44⅝	+
44½	32½	IntTT pfK4		26	44¼	43½	44	+
30½	21	ITT pfN2.25		151	29¾	29¼	29½	+
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		5	51¾	51½	51½	
19	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+
16⅞	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	−
15⅝	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	9	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .24	4	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	−
28¾	12¼	Iowa Beef	4	61	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+
12¼	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	109	34	11¼	11	11⅛	+
17	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	7	27	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	−
20⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	6	20	19¾	19¾	
17¼	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	7	6	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	9	13	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+
20⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	7	405	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	
14⅝	5⅛	Itek Corp		81	13⅝	13	13⅜	+
12⅞	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	99	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+
32	22½	IU Int A		3	28¼	28	28¼	+
J								
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	95	12	11⅝	12	+
15	9½	Jantzen .70	5	26	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	−
11½	5⅝	JapanF .90e		88	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
35¾	28⅝	JeffPilot .72	15	84	37	36	36⅝	+
108	101	JeC pf 13.50		z130	110	107	109¾	+
3½	33½	JerCen pf 4		z100	35	35	35	
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	10	21¾	21¼	21¾	+
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	181	31	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+
43⅝	22¾	JimWalter 1	10	189	40	38¾	40	+
47¾	28	JimW pf1.60		76	43¼	42½	43¼	+
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.52e		39	16¼	16	16	−
21¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		25	20½	20¼	20⅜	+
24¼	19¾	JhnMan 1.20	8	100	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+
98⅝	72¼	JohnJn .80a	33	96	95	93½	95	+
13⅝	8	JohnCon .80	14	25	11¼	11	11	−
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	22	25	11	10¾	10⅞	+
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	3	8	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+
22	11½	Jostens 1	9	6	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+
82	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	14	174	76¼	74½	75⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	Justice Mfg		15	3¾	3½	3½	−
K								
33⅛	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	4	139	26½	25⅞	26½	+
63	42¾	Kai 57pf4.75		4	54½	54½	54½	
62	42¾	Kai 59pf4.75		3	54	54	54	
64	42⅝	Kai 66pf4.75		1	54½	54½	54½	
55	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		7	46	45	46	
7⅝	4⅛	KaisCem .50	15	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−
27½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		1	26	26	26	
14	11	KaiCa pf1.37		5	13	13	13	
15⅝	9⅝	KaneMill .24	4	30	16	15⅝	16	
25⅞	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	68	25	24⅞	25	
18⅝	10⅝	KC Souin 1r	4	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z100	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+
12⅞	10⅝	KanGEl 1.68	7	70	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	2	16	16	[illegible]	
18⅝	15⅝	KanPLt 1.52	9	2	18¼	18⅝	[illegible]	
4⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	5	31	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]	
14⅝	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		4	14	13⅝	[illegible]	
9⅝	3	KaufBd .04p		29	7⅝	7¼	[illegible]	
17	9⅝	Kauf pf1.50		4	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	
13⅝	8⅝	Kaweckl .40	6	20	10⅝	10	10	
15	9	KayserR .60	35	x16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Keller .50	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
18⅝	14	Kellogg .70	18	140	18⅝	18	18⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Kellwood .80	6	24	10⅝	10	10⅝	
37½	27	Kimmrl 1.40	5	20	37	35⅝	36⅝	
41	31⅝	Kennecott 2	9	326	38	37⅝	38	
17⅛	14	KyUtl 1.74	11	14	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	
91⅝	80	KerrMcGe 1	17	683	91⅝	90	90	
20	15	KeystCons 1	2	41	16⅝	15½	15⅝	
21⅝	9⅝	Kidde .80	7	42	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
47	38⅝	Kidde pfB 4		7	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
34⅝	24⅝	KimbCl 1.40	7	386	27⅝	26⅝	27	

(Continued on next page.)

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

US $35,000,000

Hamersley Iron Finance N.V.

10% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1982

Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest and sinking fund unconditionally guaranteed by

Hamersley Holdings Limited

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction for or on account of Australian or Netherlands Antilles withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable annually on June 1, commencing in 1976.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — ASTAIRE & CO. Limited — BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON KG. a.A.
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERGENS PRIVATBANK
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT —FRANKFURTER BANK— — BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD. — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. — CAZENOVE & CO.
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A.
CONTINENTAL BANK S.A. — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS — DBS-DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL Limited — DELBRUECK & CO.
THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION Limited — DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — FELLESBANKEN A/S
FINACOR — FIRST CHICAGO Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited
FUJI KLEINWORT BENSON Limited — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HANDELSBANK IN ZURICH (OVERSEAS) Limited
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) Aktiengesellschaft
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — LAZARD FRERES & CO — LEPERCQ, DE NEUFLIZE & CO. Incorporated
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited — LTCB ASIA Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NESBITT, THOMSON Limited
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A.
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON — POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab — ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND Incorporated — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA RAS GROUP — SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK OVERSEAS INC. — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — WARDLEY Limited — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

June 16, 1975.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	5½	KineDSt .40	7	392	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
16¾	11¼	KirschCo .90	8	6	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
31⅞	14¼	KnightRid .54	15	18	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
9¼	4⅝	Koehrg .30p	6	13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
60⅝	36½	Koppers 2.40	7	95	55½	54½	55½	+ ⅜
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z260	48	48	48	
4¼	3¼	Koracrp Ind	6	27	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
42	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	12	99	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
31½	20⅞	KresgeS .24	35	732	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	—
12¾	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
24	15¾	Kroger 1.36	7	31	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
7⅜	4½	Kysor .40	4	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛

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—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
18⅛	12⅝	LamSess 1b	3	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8	3½	LearSieg .28	7	990	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅝
25¼	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		20	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ 1⅜
27½	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	x4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
13¼	8½	LeedsN .50	6	166	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
12¾	7¼	Leesona .60	4	20	12	12¼	12¼	
13⅝	9	LehPCl .80	7	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
1⅜	9-16	LehVal Ind	21	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12¼	6½	Lehmn .72e		47	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
21½	11¼	Lenox .72	11	37	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	LevFd Cap		6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
12¼	11	LevFIn .75a		19	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
30¾	17	LeviStra .48	8	66	28	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	1⅜	Levitz Furn	93	219	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	2¼	LFE Cp	9	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
5½	4⅛	LFE pf.50		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅞	LOF .80	9	74	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	48½	LOF pf4.75		10	54½	54	54½	+ ½
8¼	3¾	LibbMcNL	8	25	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
5¼	1⅜	Librty Loan		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	10	20	32	31½	31½	— ⅜
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z100	81½	81½	81½	
79⅞	57½	LillyEli 1.10	29	520	76	73	75⅝	+ 2⅝
37½	24	LincNat 1.60	10	37	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ½
66	49	LincNt pf 3		6	59	58¼	59	+ ¼
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		4	18	18	18	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		47	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	LittonIn .13t		422	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
24½	10½	Litton pfB 2		10	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LMI Inv		21	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
13⅞	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	4	344	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	14½	Loews 1.20	7	54	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	LomaFIn .36		29	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	LomM 3.10e	5	51	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—
9⅞	5⅜	Londont .40e	6	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	7	56	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
28	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	47	26⅜	25½	25⅞	—
15¾	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	118	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
50	42½	LIL pfB 5		z60	50	49½	49½	— ½
67¾	51¼	LIL pf 5.75		2	67	66	67	+ 2¼
88	67	LIL pf 8.12		z160	75	72½	75	+ 3½
118	104	LIL pfN 13		z10	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
78	44	LongDrg .80	28	27	67¼	65½	67¼	+ 1⅞
12¾	2¼	Loral Corp	11	124	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
33	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	10	199	28⅝	27¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅞	LaPacif .20	10	104	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	29	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
19¾	9	LTV Corp	2	364	14½	13½	14⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	12	LTV A 3.55t		1	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
73¾	47¼	LTVCp pf 5		70	47½	46¼	46⅞	— ⅝
56⅞	35¼	Lubrizol 1	20	98	52⅝	52	52⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	11	76	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Ludlow .72	9	18	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	— ⅜
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	15	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	199	14	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34¼	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		25	28¼	28	28¼	
5⅞	3½	LynCSys .20	8	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	MacAF .60b	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4½	1¼	MacDonal	4	78	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
5	2½	Macke .30	8	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Macmill .25	6	221	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅛	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	218	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	MadisFd .60		35	9⅛ Gar			24
9⅝	7⅛	MadisFd .60		35	9⅛ Gar			24
4¼	3¼	MagicCf .32		62	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8½	3⅞	Magnavox		22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
20	11½	Mallory 1	12	20	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅜
25¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	15	x112	25½	24⅝	25½	+ 1⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		24	5¼	5	5⅛	
12½	9	Manpwr .88	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
37¼	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	8	313	36⅛	34½	36⅛	+ 1⅞
44½	27¼	MAPCO .70	17	45	43	42	42¼	+ ⅝
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	18	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
44⅞	29⅞	MaraO 1.80a	8	152	43⅞	43½	43⅜	+ 1¼
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	8	68	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
47	28½	Marcr pf A2		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
15⅛	8¼	Maremt .40	13	37	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	14¼	MarMid 1.60	6	161	17	16⅞	17	— ¼
27½	16¼	MarionL .48	14	x64	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
37	13⅞	Marley .60	12	23	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	6⅞	Marqtt .50e	6	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	6⅛	Marriot .37t	18	1048	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
60¾	41	MrshMc 1.60	22	106	60⅛	59⅝	60	+ ¼
25⅞	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	11	288	22	21	22	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	5	52	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
20⅛	5¼	MartPr .50e	10	29	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
16⅝	11⅛	MrldCup .54	7	28	14⅝	10⅞	14⅛	+
51¼	30	MascoCp .32	22	156	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ¼
26¾	16½	Masonite .54	39	39	24½	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	13⅜	MassyFer 1	4	24	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅜	MasMt 1.24e	8	41	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.59e		25	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
12⅛	10⅛	MasInc 1.02		30	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	12	MatsuE .21e	12	32	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	14	57	43⅜	42⅜	43⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	14⅞	MayerOs .92	7	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	—
5¼	3⅜	MaysJW .28		2	4	4	4	
31⅞	19⅞	Maytg 1.30a	17	22	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	
10⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .22e	10	35	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
64⅞	27¼	MCA Inc 1	8	209	62⅝	59⅞	62⅛	+ 3⅛
13⅞	7¾	McCord .96	5	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
97	59⅝	McDer 1.60	11	x373	99⅜	96	99	+ 4½
60⅞	26⅞	McDonalds	30	301	54⅛	52⅞	54⅛	+ 2⅛
18	8⅞	McDonD .40	6	79	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	McGEd 1.20	14	45	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6	McGrwH .56	10	90	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
22	13	M GH pf1.20		4	20	20	20	
2⅜	1¼	McGrg Don		5	2	2	2	
5	2⅞	McIntyre	9	z250	45	45¼	45	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	8	52	27⅞	26⅝	25⅜	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	McLean .72	8	31	23⅞	27	28	— ⅜
17½	13¼	McLout 1.60	5	33	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
10	7½	McNeil .80	6	12	9⅝	9	9⅝	—
17½	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	60	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
35	23½	Mea pfB2.80		3	34½	34	34¼	— ⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	9	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	MEI Cp	8	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
17⅜	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	13	284	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
14¼	2½	Menasc .12t	9	45	12¼	12¼	12¼	—
60	28½	MercStr .80	17	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
87¼	57½	Merck 1.40	28	301	81⅞	80¾	81	— ¼
11⅞	8⅝	Meredith .70	5	17	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	9	245	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
26⅝	18⅛	MesaPet .05	38	457	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	23	MasP pf1.60		73	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.10e	10	94	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
22	14½	MestaM 1.20	15	1	19¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
12¼	5¼	Metrom .50	9	90	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
79½	64⅞	MetE pf8.32		z20	72	72	72	+ 1
19⅞	8⅛	MGIC In .10		351	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
13	3½	MichGs 1.10	7	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
25	14⅞	MhTube 1.20	5	13	24	23⅝	23⅝	
15	8¼	Microdot .60	5	30	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	9⅞	Mclrow .79t	10	5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
14	10⅞	MidC TI 1.04	8	22	12½	12½	12½	
15⅛	12⅞	MidSUt 1.25	7	339	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Midind Mtg		10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	10½	MidldRoss 1	5	78	15⅞	15¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	22	22¼	21⅝	22	
10	4¾	MillBrd .35a	11	19	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
68	43	MinMM 1.35	25	589	63⅞	63	63⅞	+ ⅝
18⅛	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	14	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
10⅞	9¼	MirroAl .96	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13¾	9	MissnEq .28	7	227	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ¾
22⅞	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	5	54	21⅜	21⅞	21¼	
17½	10⅛	MoPac pf 1		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	8	MoPSv .84b	7	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
49½	34½	MobilOil 3.40	5	609	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	+ 1⅜
4⅝	½	Mobile Hom		39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	8½	Mohasco .60	38	17	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ½
5⅜	1⅝	Mohk Data		44	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
13⅞	8⅜	MohkRub 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14⅝	Molycrp .40	4	34	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	25¼	Moly pf2.50		1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
20⅝	9	MonarchM 1	5	14	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	4	67	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7	MonrEq .20	11	55	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
70⅝	41	Monsan 2.60	7	401	64⅝	63⅞	64⅛	— ⅛
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	9	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	69	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80a		31	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	MONY .70e	9	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
79⅞	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	5	95	71½	70¼	71¼	
67½	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	13	222	66	64⅞	66	+ ¼
24⅝	13½	MorrsKn .88	7	166	24⅝	23½	24⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅞	1½	MorgeEl Pd		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2¼	MorseSh .20	7	435	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	MtgeTr Am		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11½	MorNor .88	9	45	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
57⅞	33⅝	Motorola .70	21	340	48	45¼	45⅞	— 1¾
41⅝	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	15	71	39⅝	38½	38⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	40	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Munford .36	5	x23	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Munfd pf.40		x4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
15¾	11	Munsng 1.08	51	9	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
14½	10¼	MurphC 2.20	6	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
22½	15½	MurpOil .60	4	166	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
10⅞	12	MurryOh 1	5	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		x25	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	MyersL .40	12	74	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
38⅞	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	12	54	35⅞	34¾	35	— ⅞
32⅛	17	NalcoCh .60	22	70	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	NarcoScI .40	9	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—
22⅝	15	NashuaC .60	8	16	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	NatAirl .50	7	47	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	7⅛	N Avia .69e		26	14⅝	13⅞	14	
13⅞	6⅛	NatCan .53	5	35	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19¼	NCan pf1.50		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	29¾	N Chem .28	34	189	48⅝	48	48	— ½
8½	5⅜	NatCityL .90		46	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
37¼	29⅞	NatDet 2.52	5	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	NatDist 1.20	5	76	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
68	64⅜	NDst pf 4.25		z100	67	67	67	
22¾	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	32	23	22¾	23	+ ½
14⅛	8¾	NatGyp 1.05	8	46	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		66	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
6⅝	3¼	NatInd .25	3	x31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9½	Ntind pf1.25		1	12	12	12	
17¼	13¾	Nt MedCare	22	170	17	16¾	17	+ 1
30⅛	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	6	2	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
40⅜	9¼	Nat Semicn	37	251	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅞
9⅞	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	7	20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	21	13⅞	13⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
46½	30½	N Starch .80	17	56	45	45	46	— ⅛
45⅛	32¼	NatStl 2.50a	4	72	38½	38	38⅛	+ ¼
7¼	2¾	Nat Tea		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35½	30	Natoma 1.20	4	212	32¾	31½	31⅞	— ¼
37⅞	14½	NCR Cp .72	11	328	38⅝	36¾	39⅝	+ 1⅛
16⅞	6⅝	Neptune .40	9	104	16⅜	15½	16⅛	+ ½
19⅛	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	6	22	18⅜	18⅛	18½	
22¾	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z720	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
16⅞	15	NevP pf1.74		z100	16⅛	16	16	— ¾
19⅛	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	148	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	x3	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅜
27⅞	22¾	N EngT 2.26	0	18	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
13⅞	8¼	Newhall .40	10	26	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
26½	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	6	37	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	67	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z120	83½	83½	83½	
41	35	NYSE pf3.75		z190	39	37½	37½	
23½	19½	NYSE pf2.12		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
11⅜	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	7	213	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
94¼	87	NiM pf 0.60		z4020	94	94	94	— ¼
59½	51⅛	NiaM pf 6.10		z50	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ 1⅛
53	41½	NiaM pf 5.25		z50	50	50	50	+ 1
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z20	32	32	32	
14½	11	NiaShr 1.03e		19	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
15¼	11¾	NL Ind 1	5	83	14¼	14	14⅛	
18½	3⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	65	6⅛	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
71	59⅞	NorfkWn 5	8	29	69¼	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	19	14¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
17⅝	10⅛	Norris 1.12	6	54	15⅝	15	15¼	
44¼	24¼	NoACoal .80	14	56	43	42⅛	42½	—
10⅞	5⅝	NoAMt 1.64e	5	30	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	8	19	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	5	48	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
1⅝	⅜	NoCeAir wt		11	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
8	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	879	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8	5½	vINoCen Ry		z30	9½	8⅛	9½	+ 1½
23⅞	17⅞	NorliGas 2	7	1	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ⅛
24½	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		4	24	23¾	23⅞	
16¾	13¾	NIndPS 1.35	9	54	16⅝	16⅛	15⅞	
69¼	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	44	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅛
80	75	NoNG pf5.80		z10	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
24½	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	9	122	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
110	100	NSP pf 10.36		z80	107	105⅞	107	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	17	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
33⅞	22¾	Northrp 1.60	5	30	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
33	25¼	Nrthp pf1.45		x5	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
22⅝	11⅜	NwstAirl .45	8	89	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
43½	34	NwlBnc 1.60	10	27	43¾	43½	43⅜	+ ⅜
37	13⅜	NwEn cfl.80	4	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
34⅞	19⅞	NwInd 1.75	3	92	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
103⅞	59	NwInd pfA5		10	100	99	100	+ 2
133	60	NwInd pfC5		5	100	98	100	+ 2½
77⅜	49½	NwtIn pf4.20		12	74⅞	74	74	+ 1⅜
12⅞	7⅞	NwML 1.31e	8	55	9⅞	9½	9⅛	—
46	34	NwlStl 2.40a	8	5	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
28	22½	Norton 1.70	6	248	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	NortSim .40	11	412	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
44	25¼	NortS pf1.60		30	42⅝	41¼	42⅝	+ 1½
19½	10⅞	NucorCp .28	3	31	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¾	NVF Co	1	71	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛

O

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14½	7¼	Oakite P .84	8	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
20	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	1981	16⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	OccidPet wt		335	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	42	OccidPt pf 4		28	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
64⅞	40⅝	OcciP pf3.60		62	58⅞	57	57⅛	
21⅞	19	OcciP pf2.50		120	21⅞	20¾	21	+ ⅛
33¼	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		12	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	x52	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
15⅝	12⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	187	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
105	99	OhE pf 10.76		z210	101½	101½	101½	
112	101	OhPw pf 14		z210	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ½
13⅜	10⅞	OKC Cp .80	4	25	11	10¾	11	
22⅞	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	11	145	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	9	21	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅞	OlinCp 1.20	5	159	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
20	13¼	Olinkraft 1	5	18	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
12⅞	7⅞	Omark .50	4	33	12	11⅞	12	
11	7⅛	Oneida .76	6	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
10¼	3⅜	Orange .12	10	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
23	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	6	65	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
27	17	OutMar 1.20	20	95	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	8	doutletCo .75	5	12	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
16½	9	OvernitT .80	6	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅞	8¼	OverShip .15	4	17	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	25⅛	OwenCn .88	21	150	36½	35⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	32	OwenIll 1.72	8	84	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
73	62⅛	OwnIl pf4.75		6	70	69⅛	69⅛	
74⅛	68	OwenIll pf 4		1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ 2⅝
13	7¼	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

P - Q

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	13½	PacAS 1.20a		45	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
23½	18⅝	PacGas 1.88	7	485	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.69	7	46	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¾	PacPetrl .80	10	101	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20½	14⅞	PacPw 1.70	10	135	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	PaineW .10e	11	46	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
73	8⅝	PalW pf1.30		22	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	3	Pamida .05e	10	47	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		335	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅞	27¼	PanhEP 2	6	47	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
11	6⅝	Paprcft .60b	6	85	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Pargas .98	8	24	14⅞	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
21⅞	13¾	ParHan 1.12	5	41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅝	ParkPen .32	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	14	Pasco Inc	16	88	34	33¼	33½	— ½
16¾	6½	Paylsnw .35	8	55	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	PeabGs .08r	11	161	18⅞	17¼	17¼	
2⅞	1⅜	Penn Cent		58	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
7⅛	3⅞	PennDix .24	5	33	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Penn Fruit		25	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	32	550	57¼	56¼	57	+ ½
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	152	19	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z10	87	87	87	
87	73	PaPL pf8.40		z20	81¼	81¼	81¼	— 1⅝
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z10	79	79	79	— 1
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z100	45½	45½	45½	— ½
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z80	45	45	45	
25½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.35	8	32	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	17	Pennzoil 1.20	7	259	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
80	68½	Pennz pfB 8		4	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	12	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	28	35	34⅛	35	+ ⅝
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	18	154	69⅝	68⅞	69⅛	+ ½
29¼	16	ParkElm .28	26	101	26	24⅞	26	+ 1
23⅞	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	6	94	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
14⅞	11	PetInc pf 1		2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
12	6¼	PeterPl .80	27	47	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ 1⅛
71⅝	34	PetrieS .80a	22	31	66	66	66	— ¼
19½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	59	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	15½	Petrim 2.01e		20	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
35⅞	24	Pfizer .76e	16	378	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
40	29	PhelpD 2.20	8	81	35⅜	35	35⅛	— ⅛
14¾	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	373	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z140	76½	76⅛	76½	+ ½
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z20	68	68	68	+ 1
48⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		z20	41	41	41	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z330	42	40	42	
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		z20	39	39	39	
12	10⅛	Phila Sub	7	11	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	16	557	51⅛	50½	51	+ ⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		23	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ⅜
9⅛	5¼	Phil I pf.25p		11	7¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
58½	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	405	55⅞	55	55⅛	+ 1½
7⅜	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Pickwck Int	8	14	16½	15⅜	15½	— ¼
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	15	19	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
68⅝	36	Pilsbry 1.80	12	168	65⅛	63⅛	65⅛	+ 2
28¾	19⅝	Pion Cp 1.20	9	89	27⅛	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
18½	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	139	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	PittFrg .80b	10	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
81¼	35⅞	Pittston .80a	8	935	69¾	67⅞	69⅛	— ⅝
29⅝	12¾	Pizza Hut	12	102	27	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅞
5⅛	1⅝	Plan Resrch	10	154	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Plessey .93e	6	5	15½	15½	15½	— ½
7⅛	3¼	PNB M .60e	12	19	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	15	Polaroid .32	41	1797	33⅛	31¼	33⅛	+ 2⅛
12¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	19	133	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	8	4	16	15	16	+ ¼
19¾	10⅝	Portec 1b	4	6	15	17⅛	15	
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	9	39	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
104	100	PoG pf 11.50		z210	105	102	103½	— ½
44	23⅞	Potlatch 1.40	8	64	42¼	41¼	42⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	8	247	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
56½	50	PotEl pf5.50		z10	51¼	51¼	51¼	
51½	50	PotEl pf5.46		z1410	52	51½	52	+ ½
45	39½	PotEl pf4.04		z20	41	41	41	+ 1⅛
30⅝	24⅝	PPGInd 1.70	7	45	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	x15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
15	10	Premr pf.90		x6	13⅛	13½	13½	— ½
100¾	78½	ProctGam 2	22	196	95½	93⅞	95	+ 1⅞
8⅞	6	ProdRsh .30	6	10	7¼	7	7⅛	
32¼	19⅞	Proler 1.40	2	21	27½	27½	27½	
6	4	PSA Inc		9	4⅝	4½	4½	
15¾	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	240	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
17	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	190	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	1-16	PSvEGs rt		2961	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1-64
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z80	108	108	108	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z40	89½	89¼	89½	+ 1
76¾	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z30	72	72	72	+ 1⅛
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		4	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ½
45¾	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	38	39	38⅛	38⅞	
13	11	PSInd pf1.04		z250	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
18	11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	25	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	11⅜	PSvNM 1.28	9	339	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9½	3	Pubickr .19t	8	82	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Puebloln .30	8	20	3¼	3	3¼	
4⅞	2⅝	PR Ce .03p		1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	17	26	25¾	25	+ ¼
58⅝	38	Pullmn 1.70	9	27	53	53	53	
13⅛	7⅜	PurexCp .88	8	57	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
3	1⅝	Purltn Fash		178	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
31¾	17⅞	Purolator 1	10	7	30⅛	30	30	
18½	12⅞	QuakOat .80	12	101	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
50⅜	38⅜	QukOat pf 3		6	49	48¼	49	
22⅞	15	QuakStO .64	12	223	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
7	4	Questor .72r		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

R

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
43¼	36	RalstonP .90	16	69	41¾	41	41¾	+ ½
5⅝	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	287	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40	61	38	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	RapdAm .50		20	6⅛	6	6⅛	
23	20⅝	RapAm pf 3		1	25	25	25	
27¾	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	7	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	7¼	Raymint .40	9	76	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
55⅛	25¼	Raytheon 1	13	360	55¼	54⅛	54¾	+ ¼
20⅝	18⅝	RCA 1	15	476	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
54⅝	39	RCA cvpf 4		9	52	51⅛	51¾	— ¼
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z50	40	40	40	+ 1
3⅝	1¼	vIReadg Co		34	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
3½	1	vIReadg 2pf		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	RdgBate .25	7	x35	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
4½	1⅜	Redman Ind		44	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14⅝	7⅞	ReeceCp .74	11	24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
26	16¼	Reed Tool	11	18	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	10¼	ReichCh .60	3	85	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7	4½	Rellab St .68	7	11	6⅝	6	6⅛	
17½	10¼	RelianEl .90	6	27	17	15⅞	17	+ ⅜
49	35	Relian pf 3		1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
8	4½	RelGp .20p		23	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
15¼	7¾	ReG pfC.65p		52	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
19⅞	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8¼	RepubCp wi	4	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	RepFinS .88	6	13	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		25	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	213	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+ ½
10⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	10	149	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
19	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	12	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
37¼	17¼	RevcoDS .40	16	43	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	RevCop .37e	5	101	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
81¼	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	19	82	75	73½	75	+ 1½
4⅝	2⅛	Rexham .70	5	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	41	22	21½	22	
35	22¼	Rexn pf2.36		5	34	33½	34	+ 1
56⅞	49½	Reyind 2.88	8	411	57⅛	55⅛	57½	+ 1⅝
63	52½	Reyln pf2.25		42	64⅛	62	63⅛	+ 1¼
24	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	4	139	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
53½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		3	52½	52½	52½	— ½
38	34⅝	ReyM pf2.37		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
8⅝	7	ReynSec .40	16	56	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	10	Richardsn 1	6	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24½	12⅞	RichMer .64	11	152	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
14¼	10⅝	Richmnd .80	7	9	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14½	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	5	14	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
15⅛	8	RioGran .60	6	29	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
18	7½	RioGr pf.80		17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4	Rite Aid .16	18	143	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
24⅞	11½	RivianF .90	12	10	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14½	9	Robshaw .70	18	34	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ½
20¼	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	6	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Robins .24a	12	140	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅞	RochG 1.24b	7	18	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	10	28	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅞	Rockowr .52	13	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	7	115	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
59	50	RkInt pf4.75		3	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
82⅞	46½	RohmH 1.28	16	124	78	77½	77⅝	
18⅝	7⅛	Rohrind .40	8	253	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	11⅝	Rollins .30	14	41	20	19	20	+ 1
8	4⅞	Ronson .28	24	27	8	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	Roper 1.20		16	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ½
25¼	18	RorerA .90	11	24	21⅞	20⅝	21	+ ¼
44¾	27⅞	Rosario .48b	17	98	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— 1
16½	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	14	32	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ⅛
38⅛	24½	RoylD 2.71e	3	766	38⅝	37¼	38⅛	+ 1
6⅝	3⅛	Roylind .45t	13	107	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	17	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	14	Rubbrm .36	32	57	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24	11	Rucker .20	9	181	23¼	22	23	+ 1¼
10¼	5⅞	RussTog .76	15	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Ryder Sys		299	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛

S - T - U

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
40	25	SabineR .56	11	4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	Salegrd Ind	26	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	
50	34⅞	Safewy 1.80	14	52	48	47¼	47¼	— ½
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	6	10	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
67½	34⅛	StJoeM 2.40	12	51	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	26½	StJoeMin wi		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	28	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		33	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	63	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ 1
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	69	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	SJuanR .80t	6	5	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	7	109	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
33⅛	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	353	30½	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	SargWel .40	10	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—
5⅛	3⅛	Saul RIEst		102	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	SavanE .48r	4	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	9	SavnEA 1.34		5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
3⅛	1⅜	Sav A Stop		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7½	1⅞	SavinB Mch	27	22	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Saxon Ind	16	72	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	5	143	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .80	27	285	62⅝	61⅜	62⅛	+ 1
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	17	186	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
90½	69	Schlumb .60	29	x180	86	85⅛	86	+ 1⅝
14⅜	9	SCM Cp .50	4	56	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅞	ScotLFd .72	5	x23	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	8¼	ScottFor .66	7	29	13⅞	10½	13⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .53	8	186	15½	15⅛	15½	
17⅛	5	Scottys .10	12	8	9	8⅞	9	
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	11	33	12¼	11¾	12¼	
6	4	ScudDuoVt		4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23⅛	10⅝	SeaCont .20	5	26	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
31½	21⅜	SeabCL 1.40	4	107	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
6	2½	SeabWA .14t	9	32	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
37	27	Seagram .80	14	97	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
6½	3	Seagrave	13	38	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅝	7	SeaidPw .72	9	20	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	SearleG .52	13	1165	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
73⅞	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	25	309	69⅝	68⅛	69⅛	+ ⅜
38¼	21½	Sedcolnc .13	10	68	35½	35	35⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	SvcCpInt .10	6	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Servomt .60	6	24	9⅛	8⅞	9	
6⅞	3¾	Shakspre .28	9	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	Shapell .10	7	75	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	96	54¾	54	54¼	+ ¼
8⅝	4¼	ShellrGl .55	5	19	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
15	10½	ShlGl pf1.40		6	14	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
16	10⅞	ShlGl pf1.35		2	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ½
48¾	34¼	SherwW 2.20	7	17	45	43¼	45	+ ½
10½	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	25	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅝	SignalCo .90	6	271	18	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
39¼	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	15	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	10	62	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
28⅛	12	Simmm .88a	10	25	17½	17⅛	17½	
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	26	592	16⅛	15½	16	
17⅞	9½	SingerCo .40		232	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
35¾	27½	Singr pf3.50		6	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	10¼	SkaggCo .60	12	17	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
62	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	3	60	59½	60	+ ¾
11¼	6⅝	Skil Corp	107	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	63	x482	22⅞	21⅜	22⅛	
9⅝	7¼	SmithAO .60	43	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	15⅛	Smithlnt .24	13	140	31¼	30½	30⅞	+ ½
57¼	43¼	Smithklne 2	14	301	55	53⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
16	10½	Smucker .80	9	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .68	5	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Sonesta Int	1	12	3	2⅞	3	
11⅜	5	SonyCp .04e	31	698	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
35	29	SooLin 3.15e	7	11	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	4½	SOS Con .34	5	15	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	171	15⅞	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		23	18½	18	18	— ⅛
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	7	140	10	11⅝	12	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	SoeatPS .64r	6	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅞	SoCalE 1.68	5	279	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	7	1316	12½	12¼	12¼	—
23⅝	23⅝	SolnGE 2.28	7	12	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
57½	41	SoNRes 1.45	9	32	55⅛	54⅝	55	— ¼
34	28⅛	SoNETI 2.84	10	24	33⅝	32⅝	33	+ ½
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z60	52	51	51	— 1
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	10	179	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
56⅜	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	89	54⅛	52	52⅞	— 1⅜
57⅛	44	SouRy pfA 3		6	55⅛	55	55⅛	— ½
6¼	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		12	6	5⅝	6	
30	19⅝	SouUGs 1.60	9	34	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	15⅝	Southld .40b	14	441	25½	25	25⅛	+ ½
8⅞	4⅝	SwstFor .20	5	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	SwnFI pf1.50		2	18½	18	18⅛	
13⅞	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	8	147	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	x6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	12	10⅞			
46⅞	25⅝	SperryR .76	12	431	44	43⅝	44	
12⅞	5⅝	Sprague El	10	27	10⅛	9⅞	10	
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	11	105	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
19½	14¼	SquarD 1.10	12	234	18	17	17	— ⅜
41½	24⅞	Squibb .84	18	338	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅞
43⅜	34⅞	Staley Mfg	6	62	38	37	37⅞	+ ⅝
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		45	22¼	22	22	— ¼
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	337	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
50⅞	29⅝	StBPaint .32	28	7	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	639	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+ ¾
47⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	7	548	45¼	44¼	45⅛	+ ⅞
75¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	256	70⅝	70½	70⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	StdPress .40	5	178	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅛	StdPrud .66	9	5	7½	7½	7½	—
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21¼	10¾	StanWks .96	8	25	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
9⅛	6	Stanray .80	8	6	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	5	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ½
4⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		25	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	StaMS 1.10e		22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
72½	40	StaufCh 2.20	8	109	68½	68	68½	+ ⅝
6⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	15	578	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .48	9	38	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	StevensJ .80	7	107	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
24⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	7	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
18⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	23	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—
12⅞	10¼	StokVC pf 1		z100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	10	39	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅞
12¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
16⅞	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	12	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Storge Tech	9	47	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	182	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
11	6¼	StridRite .70	7	4	10	10	10	
32⅞	19	StuWor 1.32	16	10	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
58	46	StuWr pfB5		1	58	58	58	
25½	16	StW pfA1.40		8	25	25	25	+ ½
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	7	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	11¼	SubProGs 1	7	7	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		46	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	10	16	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	31	35½	35	35½	— ⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		16	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅜
19	11⅞	Sunbeam 1	12	182	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ¼
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	8	56	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	9	SunshMg .36	15	80	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
25⅝	15	SupValu .90	9	29	25	24⅞	25	
225	153	Supr Oil 1.40	14	21	219	215½	216	— 2
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	13	70	4½	3⅞	4	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Superscope	3	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	15	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	10	166	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		12	38	37	38	— 1
7⅝	3	Systron Don	29	8	7	6⅞	7	
25⅝	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	9	88	24	23⅝	24	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Talley .60	6	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅝	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		x6	10¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	TampaE .96	12	274	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ 1⅛
40¾	11⅝	Tandy Corp	11	180	39⅞	38	39⅛	+ 2
6⅞	4	Tappan .20		27	6½	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	5	Technicon	12	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
39½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	13	16	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅜	Telecor .25	6	14	5⅛	5	5	
19	9⅝	Teledyn	11	77	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
57⅞	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		8	57½	57	57	— ⅜
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		212	8½	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	19	110	2⅞	2½	2½	
24⅝	19¾	Tenneco 1.60	6	609	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	⅝	Tenneco wt A		600	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
91⅞	74	Tennc pf5.50		11	92½	91⅞	92	+ 1
20⅜	13½	TesoroP .40	4	309	19⅞	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
27⅛	21¼	Texaco 2a	6	1677	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	26⅛	TexETr 1.70	9	40	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
32⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	46	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅞	Texsplt 1.20	6	64	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	13	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	—
114½	61	TexInst 1	30	169	103½	102⅛	103½	+ 1½
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	7	306	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14⅝	TexOGs .01b	9	61	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	
33⅛	20⅛	TexPLd .70e	30	3	31	30¼	30¼	
24½	18	TexUt 1.24	11	182	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
6½	2¾	Texfl Ind		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
24½	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	73	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
29⅛	20¼	Textr pf2.08		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		91	22½	21	21½	— ¼
17⅛	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	51	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
46	25¾	ThomBel .72	24	30	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	13	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	11	66	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
19⅝	10⅝	TI Corp 1	18	381	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
40	30¾	TidwatM .70	8	9	33	27½	37⅞	+ ⅛
14	7¼	Tigerint .40	10	254	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
53¼	24⅛	Timeinc 2	10	115	48½	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	18¼	TimeMir .50	11	25	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
36	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	28	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	68	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
10	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	14	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	7	x7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	TraneCo .96	13	8	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ½
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	12	21	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		277	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		6	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
12½	7¼	TranWF .16	8	60	12	11¾	11¾	
9½	6	Transam .59	13	348	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17¼	Traninc 1.84		17	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Transco .80	12	81	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	5⅜	Transcn .45	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	TranOh .20r	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	59	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	12	109	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		8	35½	35⅛	35½	
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		65	10½	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		x106	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
34⅛	28½	TriCn pf2.50		x4	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		24	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	Triaind .90a	3	11	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10⅝	8¾	TrianPfc .40	73	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—
20⅝	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	18	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
24	13⅛	Tropican .20	20	18	23⅛	22⅝	23	
24⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	282	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
58	40⅝	TRW pf4.50		7	60	59	60	+ 2
64	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		8	61½	60½	61¼	— ¼
10½	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	129	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	TwenCen .40	8	71	10⅞	10⅝	10½	
18⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	11	34	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	18	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	5	360	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	12	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	5	13⅛	13	13	
11⅞	6½	UMC Ind 1	6	36	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		12	2	2	2	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.95e	9	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	6	85	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	10	95	62⅞	61¼	62⅞	+ 2⅛
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	6	956	58¾	56½	58¾	+ 1¾
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	9	44	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Union Corp	12	94	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
12½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	182	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
80	67⅞	UnEl 71pf 8		2	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		1	68	68	68	+ 1
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z50	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 4½-87	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104¼
ASGA 8½-86	93	94
Ashland 8-87	92	93
Aust.I.D 10¼-81	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¼	94¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100¾	101¾
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
Bergen 8-87	96	97
B N P 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
Broken Hill 10-90	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	90½	91½
CNE 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
CN Rhone 10-80/85	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	95	96
Corning 8½-86	102½	103½
Cut Ham 8-87	92	93
Dana 8-87	92	93
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	102½	103½
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EIB 9½-85	101½	102½
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-78	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
First Chic 7-86	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	98¼	99¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
G H H 7¾-88	86¾	87¾
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-79	100¼	101¼
Haas 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	100¾	101¾
Intl Util 8½-82	96¼	97¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Marubeni 9¾-82	101¼	102¼
Michelin 7½-88	83¾	84¾
Miles 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96½	97½
Ontario 8½-86	97½	100½
Os.o 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½
Pac.Lght 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Pac Light 8-82	90¾	91¾
Papua 9½-83	101	102
Pemex 10½-82	97¾	98¾
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8½-86	102½	103½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99	100
Queb.Prov 7½-88	88¾	89¾
Queensld 8½-86	94½	95½
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S 8-85	89½	96½
Scanraff 8¾-88	95¾	96¾
Scott 8¾-86	102	103
Shell 8-86	97	98
Shell 7¼-87	92½	93½
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-80	101½	102½
St. Ind 8½-89	97¾	100¾
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	92¾	93¾
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	87	88
Textron 7¾-87	86½	87½
Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81	103½	104½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	92½	93½
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Union Oil 7-79	99	100
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	93	94
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	89½	90½
Beatrice 4½-92	92	94
Bordon 6¾-91	101	103
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHa'e 4½-87	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	87	89
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-86	51½	53½
Chrysler 5-88	53	55
Cont Tel 5½-88	77	79
Cumm In 6¼-86	81½	83½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	77	79
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-85	84½	86½
Gen Food 4¾-87	85½	88½
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	80	82
Gould 5-87	80	82
Gulf West. 5-88	79½	81½
Halliburt 4¼-87	127	129
Honeywell 6-86	75½	77½
ITT 4¾-87	65	67
I.S.E 6¼-85	75½	77½
McDerm 4¾-87	139½	140½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	122	124
Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	83	85
Penney JC 4½-87	81	83
Phil Lamp 4¾-87	91½	95½
R.C.A 5-88	73	75
Revlon 4¾-83	107½	109½
Revlon 4¾-87	97	99
Sperry 4¾-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	85	83
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	102	104
WarnLam 4½-87	92	94
WarnLam 4¾-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	78	80

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Am Tob 5¼-88	107	109
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.42	88.89	97.63
Previous	98.47	89.03	97.72

International Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	87.60	88.80	97.20	77.00
Brussels	133.91	134.58	137.50	106.43
Frankfurt	128.18	127.93	142.50	110.56
London 30	335.50	340.60	365.30	146.00
London 500	147.03	146.66	156.14	64.49
Milan	87.55	97.96	108.85	85.98
Paris	123.30	123.30	132.20	99.70
Sydney	Closed	270.13	285.55	220.88
Tokyo (n)	328.35	327.30	332.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4506.20	4492.42	4564.52	3527.07
Zurich	269.70	270.10	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old

Tokyo Exchange

June 16, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	275	Matsu E. Wks.	595
Canon	218	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	126
Dai Nip. Print.	515	Mitsubi Corp.	454
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co.	451
Fuji Photo	389	Mitsukoshi	182
Hitachi	162	Nippon Elec.	182
Honda Motor	382	Sharp	274
C. Itoh	411	Shiseido	1,440
Japan Air L.	1,630	Sony Corp.	3,370
Kansai El. P	828	Sumitomo Bk.	367
Kao Soap	365	Taisho Marine	291
Kirin Brewery	335	Takeda Chem.	245
Komatsu	375	Teijin	163
Kubota	325	Tokio Marine	530
Matsu Ind.	544	Toray	167
		Toyota	634

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA (ENEE)

HONDURAS, CENTRAL AMERICA

The Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE) invites proposals for designing and furnishing six (6) 138-kV, 3-pole, single-throw, outdoor, minimum-oil-content-type circuit breakers for the Lake Yojoa-Rio Lindo Hydroelectric Project Expansion.

The ENEE has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in various currencies toward the cost of this project, and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this invitation to bid is issued. Payment for internal costs will be made from funds of the ENEE.

Bids will only be considered from firms who regularly manufacture and have designed, manufactured, and had in satisfactory commercial operation for a period of not less than 5 years prior to submission of the bid equipment of the type and rating specified. Bidders must submit evidence of these requirements with their bid.

Contract Documents 750-9, Circuit Breakers, are expected to be ready for issue in the early part of June 1975, and will be available to prospective bidders from the Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, upon payment of $50.00 U.S. Such payment shall be made to the order of the ENEE, which payment may be made in the equivalent amount of the currency of the country of the Bidder by certified check, cashier's check, or bank draft, and will not be refundable.

The bid opening is scheduled for August 28, 1975.

In issuing this notice the ENEE does not bind itself to issue the Contract Documents.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

June 16, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.00	164.00	—0.35
Zurich	164.50	164.00	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	169.57	169.42	—0.34

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" ... bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,093.33 —5.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Drexel — International Bankers

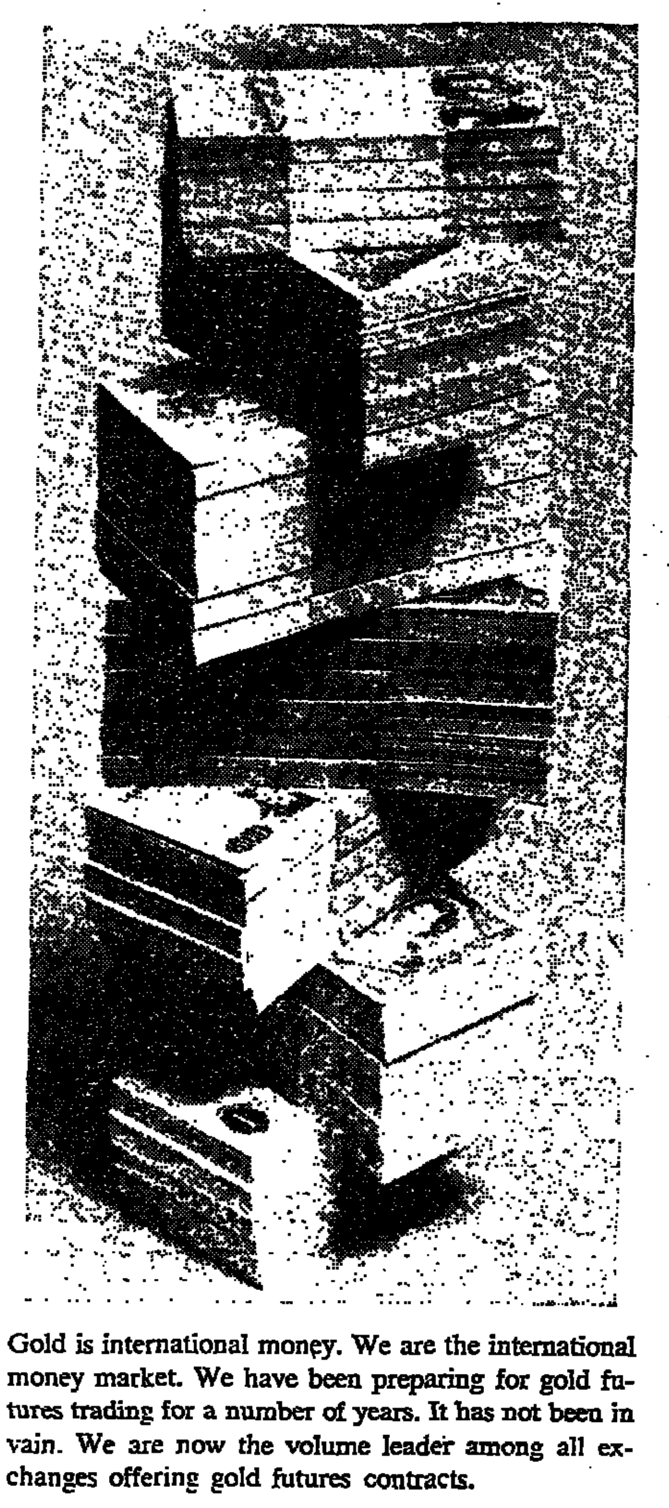
FCE Quotations

June 17, 1975

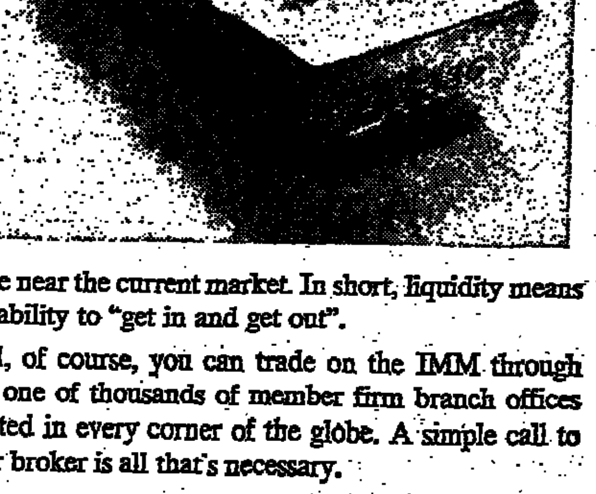
		Jun 1975	Sep 1975	Dec 1975
DJIA 834.56	bid	830	830	830
	offer	837	840	850
FTI 335.50	bid	332	330	330
	offer	339	340	350
TKDJ 4506.20	bid	4400	4420	4400
	offer	4600	4700	4750

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Keizersgracht 363
Amsterdam
Telex: 16102
Phone: 25 47 53
Cable: INDEXCHANGE

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
26¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		16	25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
45	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	203	44⅝	43½	43¾	—¼
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		44	57¾	56½	57⅛	—⅜
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	124	77¼	76½	76¾	—⅝
14½	11	UnPac pf.47		2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+¼
3⅛	1¾	Unions Inc		5	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	62	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
81¼	66½	Uniryal pf8		z160	77	76¾	76¾	+¼
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		69	5⅛	5¼	5¼	+⅛
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		11	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		70	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅞	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
11	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	251	11	10⅞	10⅞	
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	18	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
11	6½	UniIInd .365b	7	3	10	10	10	+⅛
5¼	1⅞	UniItnm .16		22	4⅛	4	4	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.84	8	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅛
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	37	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
19¾	8	Un Nuclr	217	512	18	17⅜	17⅜	—⅝
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		2	2	2	2	
11½	6	UnitRefg .48	4	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
34	25½	USFidG 2.48	12	73	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+⅞
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		3	16	16	16	—¼
21¼	14½	USGyps 1.60	13	158	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		3	23⅝	23	23	—¾
7½	2⅜	US Home		111	6	5⅞	5⅞	
5	2½	US Ind .33r		197	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
14	9¼	USLease .24	9	68	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+½
4⅛	2½	US RltyInv		6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+⅛
12¼	7⅛	US Shoe .95	7	19	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+¼
65⅜	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	397	58¼	57	58¼	+1¼
20¼	13¾	USTobac .90	12	33	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
57⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	337	56½	54⅞	56½	+1⅜
131½	36¼	UnTech pf8		59	131	127	130½	+3
15¾	12¼	UniTel 1.08	10	106	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
1⅞	7-16	UniTel wt		37	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
20¾	16⅝	UnTl 2pf1.50		6	19½	19¼	19¼	—¼
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	13	651	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
29	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	4	13	26½	26	26½	+¼
39	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	21	38⅜	38	38	
18	11¼	UOP .80	6	128	14⅝	14¼	14½	—⅛
53	39	Upjohn .96	19	227	42	41⅝	42	+1⅛
17¼	10	USLIFE .38	7	284	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅛
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
20	12	USM stp1.20	4	61	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+½
74⅔	39½	UtahIntl 1	19	224	69	68	68⅞	+⅜
28⅝	23⅛	UtahPL 2.365	9	35	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
24⅛	17	UV Ind 1b	3	24	22⅛	21⅝	22	—¼
57½	50¼	UV In pf5.50		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+1¼
28	20½	UV In pf1.26		1	26	26	26	—⅛
		V						
12⅞	6½	Varian .20	10	36	11	10¾	11	+¼
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅞	2	Venice .20	26	22	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
14¼	11	VestSec 1.25		17	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+¼
35⅝	21½	Velco Offsh	15	199	31¾	31	31¾	+⅛
26¼	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
18	2¾	Viacom Int	11	50	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—⅛
7¼	4½	VictCmp .50		19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	780	12⅝	12	12¼	+¼
77	65½	VE 72 pf7.72		z670	71½	70⅞	71	—½
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z70	74	74	74	+½
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z100	47	47	47	
7½	3⅜	Vornado Inc	13	58	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
33⅞	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	18	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+½
		W						
20⅝	12¼	Wachova .76	9	27	20¾	20½	20¾	+½
44¼	27¾	Wach pf2.20		5	44½	44½	44½	+1¾
4⅝	2½	WachRl .84e		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	53	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
44	25⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	104	32½	32⅛	32½	
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
10½	6	WallMur .60	4	25	9⅛	8⅞	9	
24¼	9½	WalMart .12	23	11	23	22⅝	23	
15⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	16	25	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
9½	4⅝	Ward Foods	24	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	9	52	9½	9	9½	+½
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
17⅞	8½	WrnCom .50	6	57	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+½
34¼	17	WrnC pf1.25		3	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+⅜
37⅝	25	WarnerL .92	18	267	36⅞	35⅜	36⅞	+1¼
22½	13⅜	Warn S 1.20	9	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	—⅛
19¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	19	19⅜	18⅞	19	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
29¼	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		4	27½	27¼	27¼	—½
19¼	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	34	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
10⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	11	114	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
35⅛	11¾	WatknJ .20e	18	123	33¼	31½	32	—1⅛
4½	3	WayGos .40	20	4	4	4	4	
15⅝	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	8	21	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
7⅞	4½	Weathrd .40	6	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Webb Del .E	11	132	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WellMcL .60	7	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	9	7	20½	20½	20½	
1⅛	⅜	Welbilt Corp		1	1	1	1	
18⅞	12⅝	WellFgo .965	7	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
7	3¼	WellFM .10p		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	7	1	11	11	11	+⅛
23	18⅜	WstctTr 1.80	7	2	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
37¼	18¼	WstPtPep 2	7	52	36⅛	35⅝	36	+⅜
9⅞	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	6	59	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
25⅛	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	74	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+¼
16⅞	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	59	15⅝	15	15¼	+¼
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	9	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
14½	8¼	WnPoblh .80	6	25	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	53	101	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+½
45	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	45	45	45	
19½	9¼	WestgEl .97	50	721	18¼	17⅝	18	—⅛
50⅝	39	Wst E pf3.80		230	50⅝	50⅛	50½	
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	91	28	27⅛	27⅞	+⅛
16⅞	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
43¼	27⅞	Weyerhr .80	22	329	39⅝	38½	38⅞	—½
17½	10¼	WhelFry .40	10	83	17	16½	16¾	+⅜
31⅞	19	WhelP 1.40e	7	314	24¾	22½	22⅝	—1⅞
60	51	WhelPlt pf6		z200	56⅛	56	56	—1½
50⅞	41	WhelPlt pf5		z140	48¼	48	48	—¼
27	15¼	Whirlpol .80	43	131	23½	22⅝	23¼	+⅞
21⅞	8⅞	WhitCon .80	7	121	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+⅝
34½	29	WhitC pfC 3		4	33	32⅞	33	+⅛
10⅝	7⅜	WhiteM .10p	4	40	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
4	1⅝	Whittaker	11	1683	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
13¼	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	52	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
4¼	2⅝	WiebdlSt .28	9	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
37⅞	25⅝	WilmsCo .60	7	850	33½	31⅝	33	+1¾
54	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		9	45⅝	44	45	+1⅞
39⅞	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	29	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		145	6	5⅞	6	
27¼	22¼	WiscEl 1.92	10	201	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅛
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z390	98½	98	98	
		Wisc Gas wi		14	18¼	17½	18¼	
15¼	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	9	20	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
27½	17⅞	Witco 1.20	6	37	23⅛	22¾	22¾	—⅛
3½	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	11	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
14¼	6⅝	Wometco .56	10	287	15	14¾	15	+⅜
17⅞	7	WoodsCp .48	9	46	18	17¾	18	+⅝
17⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	185	15	14¾	14⅞	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		5	27	26½	27	+½
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
64⅞	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	8	62⅝	61½	61½	—½
5½	3⅝	Worlitzer		4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4	1⅞	Wyly Corp		25	3	2⅞	3	
		X - Y - Z						
87⅝	50¾	XeroxCp 1	16	917	68½	65⅝	68½	+⅝
12⅛	7⅛	Xtra 2.67t	3	19	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Yates Ind	6	4	9	9	9	—¼
13	9⅝	YngSDr .68a	5	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
19⅛	9⅛	ZaleCorp .76	7	x38	16⅝	16½	16½	+¼
32⅞	22⅜	Zapata .60	4	x21	31⅜	31⅛	31½	+⅞
6	2⅝	Zayre Corp		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
26⅛	18	ZenithRad 1	186	240	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+⅜
12⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	13	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the fore going table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identifiedin the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or pal after stock lvien or split up. k—Declare or paid this year. an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributiondate.

cld—Called x—Ex dividend. y—Ex lviden an sales in full. x-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

NEW YORK, June 16.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	[illegible]	1.04
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	[illegible]	.72
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ in. yd.	.25½	.37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	209.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	212.82	151.20
Steelscrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	71-72	104-106
Lead, spot, lb.	19	21½
Copper, elec., lb.	63½-65	85½-87
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.44	4.60¾
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38¼-39	34½-36
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.38	4.890
Gold N.Y., oz.	164.10	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	765.10	888.10

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 16, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.90	13.00	12.55	12.90	12.65
Sep	12.25	12.50	12.07	12.38	12.10
Oct	12.05	12.40	11.95	12.35	12.00
Mar	11.95	12.40	11.75	12.40	11.80
May	11.70	12.30	11.70	12.88	11.70
Jul	11.50	12.20	11.50	12.20	11.40
Sep	11.55	12.15	11.55	12.00	11.30
Oct	11.25	12.05	11.25	B12.02	11.25

Sales: 3,485.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No sales.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Jul	44.30	44.75	44.10	44.45	49.05
Sep	41.30	41.80	41.30	41.42	42.05
Dec	41.30	41.55	41.20	41.22	41.80
Mar	41.40	41.65	41.40	41.42	41.90
May	41.90	41.97	41.85	41.97	42.45
Jul	42.50	42.50	42.35	42.37	42.85

Sales: 708.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jun	52.40	52.40	52.10	52.10	51.80
Jul	52.50	52.70	52.10	52.10	51.90
Sep	53.50	53.60	53.00	53.00	52.90
Dec	55.00	55.20	54.50	54.50	54.40
Jan	55.40	55.40	55.00	55.00	54.90
Mar	56.50	56.50	56.30	56.30	55.90
May	57.50	57.60	57.20	57.20	56.90

Sales: 951.

U.S. Commodity Prices

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.86	5.98	5.74	5.75	5.78
Mar	7.10	7.15	6.77	6.82	6.92
Apr	7.90	7.90	7.59	7.59	7.80
May	9.60	9.70	9.15	9.18	9.48

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jun	448.00	450.50	443.30	443.30	446.10
Jul	448.50	452.50	443.50	444.50	447.50
Sep	456.00	458.80	450.20	451.20	454.10
Dec	446.00	469.00	460.50	461.40	464.20
Jan	469.50	471.00	463.90	464.40	467.20
Mar	475.00	477.70	471.00	471.00	473.80
May	482.50	483.00	477.50	477.50	480.20
Jun	488.50	490.90	483.90	489.30	486.50
Jul	489.50	490.90	483.90	483.90	486.50
Sep	497.00	497.00	489.50	490.30	492.80

Sales: 5,030.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	53.90	54.20	53.40	B53.90	53.90
Sep	55.90	56.35	55.60	B56.00	56.00
Nov	57.30	57.95	57.30	B57.60	B57.50
Jan	58.55	59.00	58.40	58.85	58.80
May	60.90	60.98	60.90	B61.25	B60.85
Jul	62.40	62.40	62.35	B62.40	62.25

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	44.35	44.98	44.30	44.90	44.42
Oct	45.74	46.45	45.73	B46.40	45.80
Dec	46.60	47.05	46.49	47.05	46.60
Mar	47.43	47.84	47.43	B47.90	47.50
May	48.05	48.05	48.05	B48.45	B48.05
Jul	49.15	49.15	49.15	49.15	B48.65
Oct	49.00	49.00	49.00	B49.55	B49.05

Sales: 1,400.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	164.20	164.20	164.20	163.70S	164.90
Aug	165.80	166.00	164.00	164.40S	165.90
Oct	168.00	168.00	167.50	166.68S	168.10
Dec	169.80	170.30	165.10	168.90S	170.40
Feb	171.60	171.80	171.00	171.10S	173.70
Apr	174.40	174.40	173.50	173.40S	174.90
Jun	177.00	177.00	175.70	175.60S	177.20
Aug	178.00	178.00	178.00	177.90S	179.40

Sales: 723.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.97½	3.06	2.97	3.04½	2.97
Sep	3.02½	3.11	3.02½	3.10½	3.03
Dec	3.12½	3.21½	3.12	3.21½	3.12
Mar	3.21	3.30½	3.21	3.30½	3.21½
May	3.24	3.33½	3.24	3.33½	3.24½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.77	2.83½	2.77	2.82	2.77¼
Sep	2.58½	2.62¾	2.56	2.62½	2.56¾
Dec	2.41½	2.47	2.41¼	2.46	2.42
Mar	2.47½	2.53	2.47½	2.52¼	2.48
May	2.52	2.58¼	2.52	2.56¾	2.52½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jul	5.05	5.16	5.03	5.11	5.08
Aug	4.93	5.04½	4.92½	5.01½	4.95
Sep	4.85	4.95	4.84	4.90	4.84
Nov	4.84½	4.94	4.82½	4.92½	4.86
Jan	4.90½	5.01½	4.90	4.99½	4.92½
Mar	5.00	5.09	4.99½	5.07½	5.01
May	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.13½	5.07
Jul	5.10	5.18½	5.10	5.18	5.12
Aug	5.11	5.19	5.11	5.19	5.13

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jul	21.50	21.95	21.35	21.50	21.45
Aug	20.20	20.74	20.15	20.35	20.25
Sep	19.60	20.00	19.40	19.65	19.60
Oct	18.95	19.40	18.90	19.00	19.05
Dec	18.25	18.75	18.20	18.45	18.35
Jan	18.00	18.40	18.00	18.15	18.08
Mar	17.85	18.35	17.85	18.00	17.85
May	17.85	18.30	17.85	18.00	17.75
Jul	17.50	17.90	17.50	17.65	17.55
Aug	—	—	—	17.40	17.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	122.50	125.00	122.50	124.50	122.30
Aug	123.70	126.30	123.70	125.50	123.50
Sep	124.90	128.00	124.90	127.00	124.50
Oct	126.00	128.30	126.00	127.50	125.50
Dec	127.50	130.50	127.50	129.50	127.50
Jan	130.00	132.00	129.50	131.00	130.00
Mar	133.50	134.50	133.00	133.00	133.00
May	—	—	—	133.00	133.00
Jul	—	—	—	136.00	136.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jun	443.00	450.40	442.00	442.00	446.00
Jul	450.00	452.00	444.00	444.00	448.00
Aug	452.50	456.00	445.00	448.30	452.00
Oct	459.50	453.00	452.80	454.50	459.00
Dec	465.50	470.00	458.00	461.00	465.00
Feb	472.00	476.00	466.00	468.00	473.00
Apr	483.30	483.00	473.70	474.50	479.00
Jun	489.60	489.60	480.50	481.50	486.00
Aug	493.00	495.00	486.00	487.58	492.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	56.02	56.20	55.22	b55.27	54.90
Aug	50.25	50.80	50.02	50.77	49.40

Oct	44.30	45.30	44.50	46.05	
Dec	42.00	43.25	42.00	42.95	
Feb	40.90	41.98	40.90	41.65	
Apr	40.80	40.90	40.00	a40.80	

Sales: June 2367; Aug 5753; Oct 27.. Dec 846; Feb 460; April 30.

Open interest: June 2659; Aug ...; Oct 8590; Dec 4546; Feb 2543; April ...

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	53.35	53.55	53.25	53.55	
Jul	54.20	54.72	54.00	54.67	
Aug	52.55	53.27	52.40	53.10	
Oct	47.50	48.60	47.50	48.32	
Dec	47.40	48.53	47.40	48.25	
Feb	46.50	47.50	46.40	47.36	
Apr	43.25	44.00	43.20	43.98	
Jun	43.25	43.85	43.15	b42.90	

Sales: June 191; July 1110; Aug ..; Oct 740; Dec 700; Feb 460; April .. June 38.

Open interest: June 612; July 3973; .. 3931; Oct 1896; Dec 4967; Feb 2345; A.. 523; June 41.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jun	45.10	45.20	45.00	45.00 b	
Jul	48.20	48.30	47.50	47.80 a	
Aug	51.50	51.95	51.00	51.30	
Sep	58.25	59.00	58.20	b58.30	
Oct	56.50	56.55	56.00	56.00	
Nov	59.00	59.25	58.65	a58.65 b	
Dec	61.00	61.55	61.00	a61.00	

Sales: June 4; July 36; Aug 46; 274; Oct 21; Nov 28; Dec 34.

Open interest: June 81; July 203; 181; Sep 1804; Oct 90; Nov 290; Dec 4..

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	79.30	79.95	79.25	b79.95	
Aug	78.70	79.32	78.55	b79.32	
Feb	75.20	76.25	75.20	76.05	
Mar	74.35	75.15	74.07	a75.10	
May	73.50	74.25	73.48	a74.10	
Jul	72.70	73.20	72.50	73.20	

Sales: July 1632; Aug 1425; Feb .. March 154; May 208; July 48.

Open interest: July 4189; Aug 43.. 3830; March 627; May 744; July 24..

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	164.70	164.70	163.30	163.60	
Sep	167.10	167.10	165.20	165.40	
Dec	170.40	170.40	168.50	168.60	
Mar	173.50	173.60	172.30	172.30	
Jun	176.10	177.30	175.60	175.60	
Sep	180.50	180.60	179.70	179.70	

Sales: June 20; Sep. 1,250; Dec. March 39; June 6; Sep. 3.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞- 5⅛	4 - 4½	3 - 1¼	6¼-10¼
1 M.	5⅛- 5⅜	4⅛- 4⅜	3⅛- 3⅝	9⅝-11½
3 M.	5⅝- 5⅞	4⅝- 4⅞	3¼- 3¾	10⅝-10⅞
6 M.	6¼- 6½	4⅝- 4⅞	4¼- 4¾	11⅞-12⅛
1 Y.	7¼- 7½	5⅛- 5⅜	5⅛- 5⅜	12⅝-13⅛

Market Summary

June 13, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gulf Oil	284,900	22⅞	+ ⅜
Occiden Pet	198,100	18¼	+ ⅛
Dennys Inc	188,500	17⅞	+ ⅞
Polaroid	179,700	33⅝	+2⅛
Teeco Inc	167,700	26⅝	+ ⅜
Whittakr	160,300	4⅛	+ ¼
Southern Co	131,600	12¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors	121,000	43½	— ⅛
Am Airlin	119,600	7½	
Searle GD	116,608	19⅛	+ ⅞
Gulf Resrc	107,300	20⅛	— ⅞
Marriott	104,809	12⅝	
Lear Siegler	99,000	8⅛	+ ⅞
Exxon Cp	96,900	92	+ ⅞
Un Carbide	95,600	58⅜	+1¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.66	16.30
Advances	922	823
Declines	501	550
Unchanged	387	428
Total issues	1810	1801
New 1975 highs	92	43
New 1975 lows	3	6

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Newprk Res	84,400	4	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	65,200	39⅞	
HoustOil M	57,800	26⅞	— ⅜
Holly Corp	50,100	2¾	+ ¼
Nolex Cp	34,800	19	—3
Risdon Mfg	34,800	14½	+1⅝
BasinPet Cp	29,000	7⅛	— ⅜
Dome Petrl	24,900	29⅛	+1⅛
Gt L Chem	24,900	25⅝	
Heinicke	24,900	2	

Approx total stock sales	2,080,000
Stock sales year ago	1,120,520

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
89.65	89.39	89.56	+0.13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	825.95	837.77	821.34	834.56	+10.09
20 Trp	167.12	168.96	164.90	167.16	— 0.37
15 Utl	82.18	83.05	81.77	82.60	+ 0.70
65 Stk	254.84	257.34	252.18	255.88	+ 2.10

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	103.16	101.11	101.63	+1.08
15 Railroads	39.38	38.61	39.07	+0.06
60 Utilities	43.36	42.49	43.09	+0.28
500 Stocks	91.85	90.12	91.46	+0.94

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.69	48.31	48.69	+0.50
Industrials	54.00	53.58	54.00	+0.56
Transportation	32.15	32.08	32.14	+0.07
Utilities	32.37	32.20	32.37	+0.23
Finance	51.97	51.48	51.97	+0.76

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 13	178,525	326,145	1,620
June 12	190,480	327,452	2,215
June 11	214,832	346,526	2,577
June 10	285,506	419,209	3,086
June 9	258,365	456,162	5,477
June 6	255,468	394,100	2,196

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.60
Albert Heijn	100
Algemenbank	323
Amrobank	74
A'dam Rub	135
Fokker	40.50
Heineken	154.50
HVA	52.50
Holl-Am-Lijn	58.50
Hoogovens	51.80
K.L.M.	55.10
Pakhoed	154.50
Philips new	24.80
Robeco	125
Rolinco	128
Royal Dutch	89.30
Unilever	XD108.90
Van Ommer	257
Ver Mach	107.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,275
Brux-Lamb	2,145
Cock Ougree	1,188
Electrobel	6,270
GB-Inno-BM	2,125
Hoboken	4,320
Pétrofina	5,150
Ph. Gevaert	1,260
Soc. Générale	2,760
Solvay	2,830
Un Minière	1,448

Frankfurt

AEG	75.80
BASF	130.50
Bayer	117
Commerzbk	194
Cont. Gumm	71.70
Daimler	236.50
Demag	190
DeutBank	283
DresdnBk	217
Hoechst	122
Gels Aktier	78
Hoesch	51.50
Karlsdt	443
Kaufhof	249.50
KHD	137.50
Lufthansa	68
Mannesmann	266
Metallgesell	223
Neckermann	92.50
Rheinstahl	55
RWE new	115
Schering	293.50
Siemens	250.50
Thyssen	70.50
Veba	94.50
Vo'kswagen	99

* xrts.

London

Anglo-Am Cr	4.80
Anglo-Am	£31.00
Barclay Bk	3.10
Beecham G	2.94
BICC	1.20
Boots	2.46
Bowater	1.70
Brit-Am Tob	2.30
Brit. Oxyg	0.33½
Brit. Pet	5.21
BLMC	0.08¾
Burmah	0.31
CadburySch	0.47
Charterco	1.31
Courtaulds	1.27
Daggafont	0.17
DeBeer D	2.96
Decca Rec	1.93
Driefers	1.39
Dunlop	0.31
E Mosileo	1.32
GEC	1.26
FreeStGed	£28.50
GKN	2.47
Glaxo Gr	3.76
Gt Un St	1.84
Guinness	1.10
Hawker-Sidd	2.82
Hudson Bay	£12.50
Imp Chem	2.60
Imps	0.60
Mar&Spen	2.24
MetalBox	2.75
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	3.22
Rank Org	1.53
Royal Dutch	£27⅞
R.T.Z.	1.86
Shell	3.16
Thorn (A)	1.64
Tube Invest	2.60
Union Carb	5.10
Vickers	1.37
War L3½	£24½
West Deep	£19.75
West Drief	£47.50
West Hold	£34.50
West Min	1.66
Woolworth	0.46½
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1,499
Erba	3,580
Ercole Marelli	596
Fiat	1,220
Finsider	365
Generali	71,390
IFI	2,720
Italgas	520
Italsider	481
LaRinas	99.50
Montedis	656
Olivetti	1,175
Pirelli	797
Snia Visco	1,640
Terni	65

Paris

Air Liquide	350.50
Alimentaire	58
BSN	485
Carrefour	1,769
Cim Lafarge	171
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	470.10
CFP	140
CGE	314
CCF	144
Ferodo	287
Imetal	77.50
L'Oréal	831
Mach Bull	30.70
Michelin	996
Moët-Henn.	427.90
Moulinex	276.10
Paribas	165.50
PUK	125
Penarroya	55.05
Perrier	117.10
Peugeot	226
Rh Poulenc	131.10
Saclior	17
St Gobain	130.10
Suez	225
Télémécan	920
Thomson	187.10
Usinor	81.45

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,215
B Boveri	1,365
Ciba-Geigy	1,640
Cr Suisse	2,790
Fischer	510
HofRoche	Unq.
Nestlé	2,236
Sandoz	4,675
Sté B Suisse	417
Sulzer	2,300
U.B. Suisse	2,950

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Prev Cl
SUGAR				
Aug	140	132.50	133.50-135	140
Oct	136	129	132.50-133	135.25
Dec	134	128.50	131.50-132.50	134.05
Mar	133	127	131.50-132	132.25
May	131	127	131 -132.50	132
Aug	134.50	127.50	132 -133	133
Oct	133	128	132 -133	132
Lots: 2,803.				
COCOA				
Jul	446	440	443 -444	453
Sep	445	437	441.50-442	448.50
Dec	457	449	454 -454.50	461
Mar	466	459	461 -461.50	470
May	466	463	465 -467.50	472
Jul	466	463	469 -469.50	475
Sep	470	467.50	472 -472.50	478
Lots: 2,425.				
COFFEE				
Jul	475	471	473 -474	468
Sep	476	469	474 -474.50	464.50
Nov	476.50	469	473 -473.50	464.50
Jan	476	469	472.50-473	464.50
Mar	477	471.50	474 -474.50	462
May	477	473	475 -476	465
Jul		473	475 -477.50	469
Lots: 1,079.				

London Metal Marke

	Today Bid-asked	Prev Bid-a
Copper wire bars:		
spot	517.50- 518.50	512 -
3 months	536 - 536.50	530.50-
Cathodes: spot	507 - 509	502 -
3 months	526 - 527	520.50-
Tin: spot	3,040 -3,045	3,025 -3
3 months	3,050 -3,053	3,046 -3
Lead: spot	153.50- 154.50	150 -
3 months	157 - 157.50	154 -
Zinc: spot	327.50- 328.50	329 -
3 months	306 - 307	305 -
Silver: spot	197.40- 197.70	196 -
3 months	202.70- 202.90	201.20-

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
COCOA			
Jul	—	—	450- —
Sep	450	443	448- 450
Dec	435	426	434- 434½
Mar	436½	429	436- 437
May	—	—	436- 445
Jul	—	—	436- 445

Lots: 600.

Monday's New Highs and Lo

NEW HIGHS-92

Am Baker	Flintkote	Oford
AmEl Pw	Fluor pfB	Pac Pc
Am Shipbdg	Gas Svc	Peter
Arcata Nat	Getty Oil	Petrole
ArizPub Svc	Gulf Oil	PortGE
Ashland Oil	Gulf Statlt	PotEl
Asd Spring	Hughes Tool	Pub Sv
Atl Rich	Ideal Toy	PugSd
AtlRch 3pf	IntT&T pf H	Purlin
AtlRh 2.80pf	Jeff Pilot	Retail
Avnet pf C	JerC 13.50pf	Reynol
Big Three	Jostens	Reynln
Briggs Strat	Kane Millr	Rohr I
CaroPwLt	Kellogg Co	Royal
Celan pfA	Kellwood Co	Scott F
CentTelUt	KerrMcG	Soulnd
Chromal pf	Lear Siegler	SouUn
CityInv pf B	Lear Sieg pf	Southld
ComwO pfA	LibbMcNL	Sunbea
Con Edis	Malone Hyd	Sutro
ConEd pf B	McDermot	Tampa
Consu Pow	McKee Co	Tennec
ConPow 6pf	Morr Knud	Tennec
Coopind pfB	Myers LE	Thom
Delmar PLt	NatFuelGs	TRW
Duke Pow	Neptune Int	Tucson
Eastn Util	Noeast Util	Wacho
Exon Cp	NorCenRy	Whitta
Fairch Cam	NorStaPw	Womet
Federal Co	Nwt Bancp	Woods
FederDStr	Owens Ill	

NEW LOWS-3

Koracorp In · LevFd Inc · LTV C

OPEC Profit U Exports Declin

CARACAS, June 16 (Reu —The 13 nations of the O zation of Petroleum Exp Countries earned almost times as much from their ports last year as in 1973, d exporting less oil.

A report by Venezuelan g ment officials issued here day said oil export earnir OPEC countries rose to $88 lion in 1974 from $22.8 bill 1973, while the volume of ported dropped to 10.65 barrels from 10.92 in 1973.

The oil experts said th of a total surplus of $54 the OPEC countries had c ted $7.2 billion to aid for d ing nations.

Thirty-nine per cent surplus funds were inves Eurodollars, and 20 per c U.S. dollars, the report ad

Swiss Slump Endi Bank Director Say

ZURICH, June 16 (Reu The end of the Swiss rece in sight, National Bank director Leo Schuerman s day.

"Domestic demand has to rise again, indicated building credits, the banks policy in general and retai turnover in certain secto Schuerman told a meeting Zurich Chamber of Comm

Declining interest rate set a positive pre-condition economic upturn and foste readiness to invest, he sa

EBIC-THE EUROPEAN BANKING COMMUNITY FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS.

European Banks International. Seven leading independent banks: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque (Belgium) and Société Générale (France).

Each bank is a separate entity.

Together we can offer a lot of financial weight in some very competitive markets.

This is how we do it:

1. European Credit Bank and **European Banking Company.** In Europe, in addition to our more than 9000 branches, we also have European Credit Bank (BEC) in Brussels and European Banking Company in London for long term, large scale international financing. (European Banking Company also has a branch in Chicago).

2. European-American Banking Organisations. In America, you will find European-American Banking Corporation with offices in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco and European-American Bank & Trust Company with more than 100 branches in the New York area.

3. European-Asian Bank. In South-East Asia, we're in the major business centres of Singapore, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Karachi and Kuala Lumpur as European-Asian Bank.

4. Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation. In Australia there is the Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation in Melbourne and Sydney.

Your point of contact for these organisations is at any of the more than 9000 branches operated by the seven leading banks comprising EBIC.

ebic
European Banks International

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3½	Aberdon Pet	11	5	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
⅞	Acme Prec	27	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
⅝	Adam Russ	10	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7-16	ADM Indust		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
6	AdobeO .05e	11	60	12¼	12	12	
2	A&EPlast P	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
½	Aegis Corp	6	20	1	15-16	1	+1-16
2⅝	AeroFlo .15e	14	13	6½	6½	6½	
1¼	Aeronca Inc		46	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
1¼	AffilCap .08t	7	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¼	Affil Hsp .20	12	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2	After Six .10	4	1	3	3	3	
1	AIC Photo		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	Aiken Ind	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	AirbnFrt .50	5	61	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
3½	AirxpEl .10e	5	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13¼	AlaxM 1.07e	7	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
15½	AlanWd .25p	2	11	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅜	Alcoic .12e	6	18	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3⅝	Alleghy Airl		24	4	3¾	4	
21½	AllegA pfC 3		x1	23	23	23	+ ½
1⅛	Allied Art	15	40	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅛	AlldThr 1.30	7	1	15½	15½	15½	
1⅞	Altamil Cp	3	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
9-16	Altec Corp	48	32	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
3-16	Altec Cp wt		41	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2¼	Altec Crp pf		2	5	5	5	
42⅜	Alcoa pf3.75		z250	45	44	44	— 1
7⅜	AMAX wt		45	11¾	11¼	11¾	
1⅜	Amco Ind	3	10	3	3	3	
1⅛	AHoistLL wt		71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¼	Am Agronics	9	36	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
5	AmBiltrt .50	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	AmBsP n.24	11	2	11½	11⅜	11½	
2¾	Am Fletch		2	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
⅛	AmFlch wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
6⅝	A GarPd .30	6	26	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	Am Intl Elct	4	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	A Israel .13r	3	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅛	A Kitchn Fd	5	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	28	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	23	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
27	Am All 2.70e	4	1	40½	40½	40½	
1⅞	AmMot Inns		35	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
27½	AmPetrof 2	5	9	34	33¾	33¾	— 1
2¾	A Prece .35e	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅜	Am Rlty Tr		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1-16	AmRltyT wt		40	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
1½	Am Recreat		18	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2	A SafEq .11f	15	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	AMIC Cp	9	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅜	AndreR .13e	11	1	3½	3½	3½	
1⅜	Anglo C .12e	7	40	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4½	Anixter .16	4	37	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1½	Anken .10e	10	16	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅞	Anthony .30f	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	Aquit Ca .30	18	8	22½	22½	22½	
5	Ariz CL .18e		30	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
4½	ArzCol pf.48		3	5½	5½	5½	
1⅛	Armac Ent		10	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6⅝	Armin Co	6	8	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	4	4	4	4	
6⅝	Asamera .25	8	15	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	AshlOil Can	9	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5-16	Askin Svc		14	1	15-16	15-16	
1	Asirex Inc		23	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	Atalola .05p	28	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
½	Atco Ind	27	9	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
¾	ATI Inc	3	167	2⅛	1⅞	2	— 1
⅛	AticoMtg wt		8	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
5⅛	Atl Richf wt		85	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ½
7¾	Atlas CM B	10	57	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
½	Atlas Cp wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	Augatinc .15	14	141	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
10⅜	Austral Oil	10	28	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	AutoTrn .58f	10	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	Automat Rad		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅛	AVC Cp .82f	4	9	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
2	AVEMC .07		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	Aydin Cp	6	31	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛

B

1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4½	BadgrMt .58	9	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4½	BadgrMt .58	9	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3⅜	BakerM .15t	8	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅞	BanFd 1.12a		7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
⅜	BansPon wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅜	BanstrCH Lt		68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	Barclay .04e	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	Barnwel Ind		17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
4⅝	BarryWr .40	6	17	6	5⅜	6	
2⅜	Barth Sp .20	9	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1⅞	Bartons Cdy	25	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅛	Baruch Fost	14	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅛	BasicPet Cp	6	290	7⅞	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
7⅝	BayrkUt .72		19	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	Bell Ind .08	5	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
13-16	BelsctR .06t	54	22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
⅛	BenStMe wt		12	5-16	5-16	5-16	
1⅜	Benrus Crp	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	Berg Ent		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
⅜	BergRlt .30e		12	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	Berg Bruns	16	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅛	BerncOmet		8	2⅛		2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	Bertea .16b	8	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
1⅜	Bethlem Cp	6	42	4⅛	3½	4	+ ⅛
1	Beverly Ent		48	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
12⅜	Big Ber 1.20	5	7	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
3⅛	BigVSu .05e	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1½	Blount .08	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	31	2	1⅞	2	
3⅜	Bodin Ap .40	4	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5	BoltBer .20e	7	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
4⅛	Bowne .20	10	4	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
9⅛	BowVall .10	25	42	15	15	15	
7⅜	Brad Ragan	9	47	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+ ⅜
6½	BradldC .20	10	21	10	9⅞	10	
3⅞	BranifAr wt		31	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
10	Brascn A 1b	3	42	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
10	BrausEn .52	6	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	Breeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
19¼	Brewer 1.20	3	40	20½	19¾	20⅛	
11-16	BroDart Ind	10	3	1½	1½	1½	
1⅜	BrodySt .05e		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2	BrownCo wt		18	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	BrnF A .52b	9	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	1	13	13	13	
4½	BrwnF pf.40		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1¾	Buehler Cp	6	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	Buildex .32	4	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	Bundy 1.88		3	10	10	10	
1⅞	Burgess Ind	9	19	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5½	Burnsinl .60	11	18	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	Bush Univ	19	7	6	6	6	
6	Butlerint .50	4	8	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	47	21	20½	20½	— ⅛

C

1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅜	Cabicorn Gn	13	2	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
1⅛	Cagles In A		4t	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
6¼	Caldor .15b	8	19	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	Calcomp		17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
2⅜	Cal Life Cp	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	Cal PrtCm 1	9	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
5	Camco Inc	10	39	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
2⅞	CaChbA .25e	5	11	3 15-16	3 11-16	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	Campin .40b		1	15⅞	15½	15½	
1⅛	CdnExp GO	18	10	3	3	3	
2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	29	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
2 13-16	CdnMarc .40	6	2	3½	3½	3½	+1-16
½	Canverl Int		1	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
1⅞	Canoga .10e	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	Capehart Cp		17	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	Carbnind 1a	5	105	40⅛	38⅝	39½	— ¾
2⅛	Caressa .20	7	x7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
57	Carnat 1.20b	17	27	77½	76⅜	77½	+ 1⅛
47½	CaroPL pf 5		z10	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
⅝	Carr wt		10	11-16	11-16	11-16	
10½	CastlAM .80	3	14	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
1⅛	Castleton In	41	21	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	Castlwd Int	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6¼	Cavitron Cp	11	19	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
1	CDI Corp	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	CelluCraft	12	14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
31½	CenM pf3.50		z50	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
3⅛	CentSec .30e		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	Century Fac	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
½	Cerrron Cp		12	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
1	Cetec Corp	10	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	ChadMill .40	7	1	4	4	4	
2⅛	Champ Hom		65	4	3¾	3¾	
1⅞	Charrr Med	8	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	11	9¼	9	9	
2⅛	CHC Cp .30t	6	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅛	Chietln Dev		11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	Child World	9	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
11-16	Christian Co		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	Cinerama		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5¼	Circle K .30	7	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3½	Citation .40	6	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
⅞	Citiz Finl		4	1	1	1	
8½	CK Petrolm	7	32	10¾	10⅛	10½	— ½
1½	ClarkC .05e	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅛	Clausng .50e	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	Clopay .07r		2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅛	CMI Corp	10	152	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2½	CMI Inv wt		9	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
3	Coachmn In	14	29	11	10½	10⅞	
4⅛	CoffMat .40r	9	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9-16	Cohen Hattd		2	1	1	1	
1⅛	Cohu In .15r	28	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	ColeNat .60	5	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	Coleman .44	19	51	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	Colon Coml		2	3½	3½	3½	
2⅛	ColwellC .28		2	4½	4½	4½	
7-16	ColwMtg wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	Cmbustn Eq	11	89	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
24⅜	Cominco 3e	5	11	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
2¼	Com Grp .12	4	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	ComlAlli .20	9	9	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	17	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	Comdor BM		10	4 9-16	4½	4½	— ⅛
4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	13	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
14½	ComSv 1.67b	7	49	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
⅛	Compac Cp		9	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	Compo Ind		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9-16	CompuDyn	9	12	1⅛	1	1	
⅝	Comput Inv		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	Condec Crp	3	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
7½	Conrock .60	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1	Conroy Inc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	Con Oil Gas	12	41	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
5⅞	Cons Ref .60	9	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	Consyne Cp	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	Cont Materr		9	15-16	⅞	15-16	
5⅜	Cook El .40	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10	Cook Ind .40	3	108	19¼	18	18	+ ⅛
2⅞	Cooper Jar	26	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅞	Cordon Intl		123	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	Core Labs	9	11	15	15	15	— ⅛
16	Corenco .60	5	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14½	CorrBlk 1.06	11	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
1⅛	Cosco Inc		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	CottCorp wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4⅞	CoxCbl Com	24	22	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
2	Craig Corp	4	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	CramrE .11t	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	Creole Pet 1	5	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1	Crest Foam	19	1	1½	1½	1½	
19⅛	Cross AT .84	12	11	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
14½	CrwnCPt .60r	3	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
3¼	Crown In .20	4	10	5	5	5	
3⅛	CruicR .55e	12	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
8¼	CrystlO .30e	7	28	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
6¼	CSE Co .40a	5	6	8	8	8	
3¼	Cubic Cp .20		33	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	2⅞	Damson Oil	24	118	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
30		Daniell .58b	8	24	32½	31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
	27⅛	Data Dcumt	5	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
	2½	Dataprod	7	97	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
	5⅛	DevMkt .10e	57	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
	¼	DCL Inc		32	9-16	½	½	—1-16
	3½	DejurA .10e	19	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	5	Del Labs .20	6	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		46	⅜	9-16	9-16	—1-16
8¼	5⅜	Deljn Fd .54	11	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅞	7⅜	DTalEx .20e	6	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	DeRose Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1	Desjoncr Jw		1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		22	4½	4½	4½	
29⅞	18½	DiamM Dril	7	24	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	1⅞	Diebold VC		10	3	3	3	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Digicon Inc	11	111	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	
1⅛	7-16	Diodes Inc		9	1	15-16	15-16	+1-16
26½	12⅜	Diversey .70	8	34	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅛	Dixilyn Cor	7	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
28⅜	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	249	27⅛	26	26⅞	+ 1⅛
24	18⅜	Domtar 1.60	4	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4¾	Donkeny .30	3	1	7½	7½	7½	
15⅞	12	DrexUtl 1.20		6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9½	4½	Driver Harr	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	DraFair .40	6	23	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Dunlop .07e	5	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	13	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
8¾	4½	Duc Tst .25b	9	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
3½	1⅞	Dynlein .05e	9	44	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	Dynell .14t	19	9	5¾	5	5¾	+ ½

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1½	¾	Eagle Cloth	12	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	ErlScheb .36	23	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6⅞	Earth R .60	6	57	13½	13	13⅛	+ ½
28½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	88	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	14½	Esln C 1.10a	4	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	EazorEx .16	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅞	⅝	Eckmar Cp		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Ecodyne	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16½	Edelton .50r	2	25	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
4	1	Edmos Cp		16	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7	2⅜	Edo Corp	11	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10¼	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	26	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	5	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	EhrnhP .20a	5	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Elcor Chm	12	149	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	El Hose .40	6	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	3	14	2	2	2	
11⅛	8½	Electrog .80	7	11	9½	9⅛	9½	
9⅞	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	14	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	15-16	Elect Resch	12	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	ELT .10e	8	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅞	4½	ErnstEC .44	4	16	6⅝	6½	6½	
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		6	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Espey Mfg	31	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6	2⅛	Esq Rad El	5	2	6	6	6	
7½	2½	EssexCh .20	6	89	7½	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅝	4½	EvanAr .10b	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Executn .23t		29	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅝

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	15	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	10	24	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ 1
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	13	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	16⅜	FalconS .40	4	61	30⅛	29	29⅞	+ ⅞
4⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	42	28	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅜	7⅛	FayDrg .06e	18	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4⅞	2	Fed Resrces		54	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Fetmnt .12e	10	21	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Fibrebrd wt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	4	FidelcG .36e	8	32	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— 1
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		21	11-16	½	½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	Filmways	6	56	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
15¼	5⅛	FinSanB .20	7	17	12	11¾	11¾	
6⅞	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	11	6	6	6	
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn 1a	8	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	FstDenv MI		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	FstDenv wt		41	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		23	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Fst SL .24p	6	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
4⅛	1⅜	Fst Va Mtg		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .24	8	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅞	4⅜	FischrP .48t	10	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Flagglnd .12	6	10	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	Flight Safty	10	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Fla Capital	5	1	2	2	2	
4⅜	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	21	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25⅜	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	9	5	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
25	11¾	Fly Dia Oil	12	106	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5	Foote Minl	5	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Forest City		11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Forest Labs		1	5	5	5	
9¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	9	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	Franklin RI		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	7	6	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Frantz .56a	3	11	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
34	21⅜	Fresnillo 1b	6	9	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Friedm .18a	3	8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Frier Ind		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12½	6⅞	Frigtmp .55t	10	24	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	Frigitronic	20	44	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— 1
5½	3⅜	Frontier Air	4	6	4½	4½	4½	

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6½	4¼	Gabriel .05e	5	44	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Galaxy Cpt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	5	Garan .32a	5	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Garcia Corp	16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	3	Garind .07p	3	12	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30½	14⅜	Gearhart .40	9	198	30	28⅛	29⅝	+ 1⅜
2¼	1¼	Gen Reccar		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3	1⅛	Gen Resrch		14	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅜	Generics Cp	11	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1	Genisco Tch	11	73	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind		34	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Gerber Scl		47	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	8¼	GiantFd .80	7	5	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅞
13⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	26	26	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
5	2¼	GIT Rlt .96e	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Gladding Cp		11	2	2	2	
4⅜	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		6	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Glatfelter 2	4	2	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	10	8	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	13	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Glover Inc		21	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Gldblatt .24	44	2	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
23	13	Golden Cycl	37	27	21⅜	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Gold W Mob		32	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
1⅜	7-16	Goldfield Co		168	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .10		3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2⅜	Goodrich wt		25	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
25½	17¼	Grainger .30	21	134	25	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6	GrandCH .20	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	7-16	Granite Mgt		83	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Gt Am Ind	3	19	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	GtBasin Pet		143	3⅛	3	3	
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	13	249	25⅜	25	25⅜	
2⅞	2¼	GtLakR .16r	13	x2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	2½	GtScotS .10r	5	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Greenman	6	35	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		5	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	
3½	2	Greyhd C	24	5	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	GRI Cp .40	4	x46	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Griesdk .90a		5	13⅛	13	13⅛	
10⅝	6⅞	GrossTic .90	7	1	10½	10½	10½	
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	12	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	13-16	GSC En .42c	17	57	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
⅛	¼	GuardMt wt		2	½	½	½	
4	2	Guilford .20		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	GulfMRlt wt		19	9-32	7-32	7-32	—1-32
9⅞	4⅝	Gilstrm LD	8	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15-16	11-16	Halco Prod		6	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4¼	2½	HampD .15e	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	67	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	5⅝	Harmn .10r	5	41	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
15½	6⅞	HartzMt Cp	17	18	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Harvey Grp		13	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	6	3	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	HawaiA .10r	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Health Chm	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	33	249	2⅛	1⅞	2	
3½	1⅞	Heltmn .15p		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Hemdale En	3	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Her Mal .48	5	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
12⅜	7½	HiShea .09h	10	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Hilthvn .12e	7	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	6	Hiptrnic .20	23	7	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Holmn Ind	4	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	501	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	15⅜	HormelG .92	5	2	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
7	3¼	Horn Hardrt		4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	HospM .87e	6	19	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
11⅛	3¾	Hosp Mtr In	10	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	Hotel 1.91e	7	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅞	HoustOil .40	13	578	27⅝	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	¾	Howell Ind	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
32	18⅛	HubellA 1.40	9	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅜	HubelIB 1.40	9	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Hudson Gen		14	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Huffmn .40e		3	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	HuntHlt .10e	5	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	11⅜	HuskyO .50	5	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	42	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	19⅞	HygrFd .95e	3	x3	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛

I

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12⅞	7⅜	ICM R 1.50e	7	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7	2⅞	ImpCh .34e	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Imper Ind	4	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
29⅞	22	ImpOil A .80	13	55	28⅞	28	28⅛	— ⅛
1½	15-16	Inarco		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	2	Incoterm A	469	69	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	IndianHd wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3½	Instron .20	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	18	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Integrl Res		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	13-16	Intrmedco	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot		68	⅞	1	1	
18⅛	6⅛	Int Cour .24	15	6	16⅝	15⅝	16½	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Int Foodsvc		8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	6	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	6½	IntGentn .70	4	4	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
2⅛	1¼	IntSeawy Tr		10	2⅛	2	2⅛	
1⅜	13-16	Int Stretch		1	1⅛	1½	1½	
36⅛	19⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	z2550	29⅞	27⅞	29	+ 1¼
16⅜	8¼	Interpool	6	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6⅛	Interway Cp	4	1	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Investm Fla	8	8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
22	14¼	InDiv A 1.60	6	52	17⅜	17⅛	17½	
5¼	3⅜	InvDivB .45	6	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17½	7	Ionics Inc	21	1	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	10	8	9	8⅞	9	
7⅛	3¼	Itel Corp	6	160	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜

J

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	4	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	7	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	12	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Jupiter Ind	3	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛

K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅛	4⅜	Kaisrind .36	5	89	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅜	3⅛	KaneMill wt		42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	17	KanebSv .90	8	14	23¾	23½	23½	
12-16	5-16	Kevenau		1	½	½	½	
3⅞	2⅛	Kay Corp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	Kewane .44a	6	51	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Key Co .08		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Keystind 3.0	4	10	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Kin Ark Crp	12	35	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅛	1	King Opticl		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	6	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅞	Kirbyind .60	8	11	37¾	36⅞	37	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Kit Mfg		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅜	5⅜	Kilkick .60	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅜	Knicker Toy	5	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Knott Hotel		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅞	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	8	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	KuhnStr .10	6	7	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaBarge 04	4	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7	3½	LatRad .06e	8	21	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Lake Shore	9	22	3 3-16	3	3	—1-16
3⅞	1⅜	Laneco Inc	4	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	LCA Cp 4.5	12	38	8⅛	8	8	
1⅛	½	LCA Cp wt		13	13-16	¾	13-16	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	LeaRon .24a	6	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅜	5½	Leath Co .26	7	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19½	12	Leg Entr .52	9	14	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
3⅛	2½	Lee Natl	42	7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¾	3⅛	Lee Pharm	77	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅞	7¼	LewisBF .24	3	2	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Liberty Fab	4	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	LilyLynn A	5	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	11	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	150	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1	Lodge S .12e	6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	7½	Lohrrn .60a	7	21	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅞	LoewThe wt		80	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Logistic .12e	5	7	2	2	2	
8⅜	7¼	LaGenSv .68	8	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
20¼	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	LSB Ind .14t	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅜	1⅛	Lynch Corp	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

M

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅜	½	Macrod Ind		106	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
4½	3½	ManhLfe 2.0	9	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	MansfdT .10	21	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	14½	MarkCt .85h	5	19	15⅜	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
6⅞	1⅜	Marlene Ind	8	44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
5	4	MarshF .24	11	3	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Masind Son		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	5⅜	Masnelln .30	7	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	MaterRe .20	7	47	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	MaulBro .16	24	5	4½	4½	4½	
4⅝	3½	Maule .70e	56	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	McCull Oil	23	205	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6	McDonh .60	4	23	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	McIntsh .32	14	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8¼	Means FW T	6	7	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Medalst .40b	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2	1⅛	Medco Jwly	13	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅜	3	Medenco .12	6	66	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
31	16⅛	MediaGn .60	11	6	31¼	30⅜	30⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Magoln .05e	5	33	8⅞	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	MEM Co .72	4	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Metrocare	13	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl		28	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅞	11⅛	MichSug 1a	1	28	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Midid Co .10		x1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	7⅛	Migo Elect	7	42	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
9	4½	Miller H	1	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	7⅛	MillerW .60	18	z1950	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8	Mil Roy .20e	12	14	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Mission IT		14	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	9	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	20	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Mite Cp 1.6	4	32	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
1¼	½	MoAmCo Cp		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		8	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
47⅛	40	MonP pf4.40		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
11⅛	7	Moog .20	5	10	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅞	Morton S .32	5	5	3⅛	3½	3½	
6⅛	3	MottsSup .M	5	2	5½	5½	5½	
15	11⅝	MtVMll 1.20	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Movielab	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14	6⅜	MPB Cp .50	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	MultiAm .20	181	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	5⅜	MWA .40a	5	15	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛

N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¾	2⅜	NardaM .08t	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	N Dlair .10e	5	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
1½	⅝	NatHith Ent		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼	⅞	Natind wt		4	1	1	1	
3⅜	1⅜	NKinney Cp		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10½	4⅛	NMedE .16b	5	57	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Parago	6	42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅜	1⅜	Nat Silver	31	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1½	¾	Nat System	21	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
10⅛	8¼	NatwHo .24	8	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Nelsner .05p		6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Neonex .85	4	2	1⅜	1 9-16	1⅜	
16	9¼	Newcor .76	4	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
34¼	17½	NENucir .30	16	27	31⅜	29⅞	31½	+ 1⅜
12	9⅛	NHamp 45.e	7	29	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
21	8⅛	NMex Ariz	80	11	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Newpark Rs	8	844	4½	4	4	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅛	N Proc .35e	12	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	7½	NYTimes .60	6	33	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
9	5¼	NiagFSv .34	4	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Noel Indust		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	7⅛	Nolex Cp	42	342	20⅛	17⅛	19	— 3
3½	1⅜	Nortek Inc	6	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
1	9-16	NoAmMt wt		5	⅞	¾	⅞	+1-16
10⅜	5⅛	NorAm Roy	15	72	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	32	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		y40	46	45⅞	46	+ 1⅛
4⅛	1⅛	NNGMob wt		224	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	20	7	10⅛	9⅞	10	

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	3⅜	Oakwd Hom	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15½	Offshore Co	7	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	14	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	16	OhioBrs 1.40	5	8	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ 1
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	OnLine Sys	7	22	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
21⅜	12	OnanCp .28e	6	16	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
69¼	43	OOklep Cop	5	z100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
2	⅝	Originala		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	6	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Ormand Ind	6	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Outdr Sport	9	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	OverhDr 4.0	9	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
3⅛	2½	OzarkA .05e	10	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛

P

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	6	26	1½	1½	1½	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
15	13⅜	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	2	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		18	25⅛	23¼	24⅞	+ 1
27⅝	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		4	25	26	26	+ ⅛
4	2½	P Holdg .16		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅛	11⅜	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
58¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	54	54	54	— 1
42⅛	11⅜	PallCp .40	16	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	
3⅜	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	6½	PanOcean O	225	138	11⅜	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
5⅜	3¼	Pantasote	2	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	ParkCh .40a	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	2⅞	PkwDis .05e	8	9	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
24⅛	11	Parsons .75e	8	21	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
5	2½	Patagonia		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	PatrkP .85t	9	231	11⅝	11	11⅛	
10⅛	7	Paxall .40a	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	5¼	PeerTu .20a	11	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Pemcor Inc	5	1	2	2	2	
3⅜	1⅜	Penn Dix wt		6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅜	6½	PennEng .60	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅜	7⅛	PenRIE 1.15	6	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
13-16	7-16	Penlron Ind		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
9⅞	4⅞	PepCm .40b	5	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	PerinlCp .35	4	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	¾	Permaner		135	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	1⅜	Pertec Corp	7	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis	7	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Phil LD .32r	4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Phoenix Stl	2	30	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7	2⅛	PicNPay .12	7	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Piedind .18e		4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6	2½	PionPls .10e	19	13	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1¾	14-16	Pioneer Sys		14	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
4⅛	2⅜	Pioneer Tex	3	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅜	11⅜	PitDeMoin 1	13	5	20	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	5	PHWVa .56a	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
35	17¼	Pittway 1b	10	2	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
12¾	3¼	Plant Ind	22	272	13¼	12½	12¾	
21⅞	8	Planfrn .10e	9	13	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		20	2	2	2	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	Plym Rub B		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	5-16	PNB MR wt		14	½	½	½	—1-16
10⅛	4⅛	Pneumo .40	5	61	11⅛	10½	11	+ ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		2	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	5⅜	Polychr .29t	6	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	20	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅜	Pratt Rd .30	6	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	Prent Hall 1	14	5	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
5	3½	PresRl B .32		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Presley Cos		27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	Preston .70	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3½	1⅜	PrimMt .12t	71	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	PrpCT 1.35e	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7½	ProvGas .80	9	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
1⅛	16-16	PrdRIE .10e	3	29	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
3½	1⅞	PruBdg .24	7	5	3	3	3	
2	1⅛	Prud Fund		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Pulte Hmes	125	5	2½	2½	2½	
3¼	1⅜	PuntaGrd Is	15	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3½	Purepac Lb	13	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19¼	9	Putnam .60a	7	x31	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅛	3¼	Racon .20a	4	17	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
18¼	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	9	91	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	12⅜	RangrO Can	53	12	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	9⅜	Ransbrg .80	7	17	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	2⅜	Rath Pack		12	3	3	3	
5	2⅞	RB Indust	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅛	12⅜	RealEst 1.40	12	4	16⅝	16½	16½	
7⅝	3	RitlncT .80e	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅛	9	Rll RT 1.77e	6	22	11⅛	10⅞	11	
2	1⅛	REDM Cp	8	10	2	2	2	
1⅞	¾	Reeves Telc		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Refrig Trns		1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	REIT IncFd		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
37	28⅛	Reiff pf4.38		x1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
⅞	7-16	Rel Grp wt		34	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
10½	7⅜	Rem Ar .80	7	3	10⅛	10	10	
9-16	3-16	RepMtin wt		24	5-16	¼	¼	
25⅜	17⅞	Rep NY .88	5	11	24	23½	24	+ ½
20	4⅞	ReschCll .08		159	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
15¾	5⅜	Resistflx .40	7	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Reartslntl A	2	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅜	1⅜	RH Med Svc	10	34	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Riblet Prod		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Richford In	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅛	⅝	Riker Maxs		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		5	⅝	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	Riley Co	5	11	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
14⅞	4⅜	RisdonM .36	17	348	14½	13	14⅛	+ 1⅜
2½	2⅛	RLC Corp		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	22	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Roblin Ind	1	19	3	2⅞	3	
6⅛	3⅛	Rccorlnt .20	12	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	12	53	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl	7	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅜	Rossmor Cp	30	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
35¼	21½	Rowan .14b	7	68	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
1⅛	½	RoyBch Col	17	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	RSC Indust	8	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅛	1⅜	Ruddick Cp	6	2	2½	2½	2½	
12⅞	7⅛	Russell .60	3	6	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅞	Rust Ctt .40	6	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
21⅛	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	41	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	3	SafiranSy A	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	15¼	StJohnsT .62	10	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
14⅜	3¼	Salem .24t	5	45	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	7¼	Sambos .10e	15	132	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	8⅝	SDie G pf.90		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
9½	8	SDie G pf.88		3	9	9	9	
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	4	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	24	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Saundr L .20	7	10	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
7½	5¼	Schenul .60a	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Schick Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅜	1⅞	Schill e 18	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝		+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		3	2	1⅞	2	
18⅞	4½	SciAtlan .25t	15	43	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅞
22⅜	13¼	Scope Ind	6	9	21¾	21	21	— ½
6½	5	SbdAtMlt .40	5	x17	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	6	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		10	9-16	½	½	—1-16
9⅝	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mfg Inv		6	1⅛	15-16	1	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
5¾	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	16	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	9-16	Seligm Asso		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	SeligLa .80b	5	67	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅜	Semich .14t	11	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .30	6	9	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Servo Corp	7	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
8	4⅛	Seton Co .45	8	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		7	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
2¾	1⅜	Shaer Shoe	31	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	4¼	Shawin .50b	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5½	2	ShearH .10e	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	11-16	ShelRes .0e		61	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	x1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	14⅜	Shnandh Oil	11	17	21½	21	21	— ½
19⅝	8⅜	Sherwd Med	7	15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Shopwell In		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	7⅜	Showbor .80	6	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅛	Slerrcln .20	2	3	9	8⅞	9	
5	3⅛	Sigma Insl	6	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Slo Inc		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Slikin SmRt	7	3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅛	3¼	Sky City .217	5	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	⅞	Solitron .0b		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	4⅜	Soundsn .40	83	28	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
8½	6⅛	SoestCap .80	12	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
25⅞	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		10	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
101½	89	SCE pf8.70		4	95	95	95	+ 1
17⅛	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		3	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14¼	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	SC 4.3pf 1.08		8	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
5	4¼	Sou Real Ut	6	1	5	5	5	
60⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	22	30	56¼	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Specity Rest	6	29	5	5	5	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	4	10	6	6	6	
2⅝	⅞	Speizmn Ind		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	3⅜	Spencr F .32	7	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Sid Metl .50t	6	34	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	StdMotA .42	7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
12	7¾	Std Prod 1	7	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	StdShrs .40r	69	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8¾	8	Stange Co	25	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
1½	5-16	Stardust Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	8⅛	StarSup .68b	4	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	StarrHo .20	2	23	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
7⅛	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	3¼	Stecmr .15e	2	20	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
16½	12¼	Stepn Ch .44	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Sterl Electr		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2	SterlPre .11t	6	61	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2¾	1¼	Stevcoknit	5	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	5⅜	Struth Wells	20	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	SunCityl .25	8	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27	9	Sun Elec .60	11	10	23⅞	23	23	
10	4⅜	SunshJr .20	9	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
9½	6	SupFdSv .32	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Supindin .12	0	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Supronics		2	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅛	5-16	Susquhena		6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅞	Susquhan pf		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
¾	5-16	SutrMtg wt		2	½	½	½	
6⅞	2⅞	Synaloy .141	5	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
44⅜	29⅛	Syntex .40	17	652	40⅛	39⅝	37⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		82	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛

T

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15⅛	9¼	TastyBk .96	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	20	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅛	2⅞	Techcl Oper	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Techcl Tope	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Technitrol	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22	14	Tejon R .20a	17	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	12	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		77	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	TennFS .40e	2	11	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5¾	Teradyn Inc	5	5	14¼	14	14	
16⅛	11⅝	TerraC .40e	3	55	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅞	5⅞	TesoroPl wt		47	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
59⅛	50¼	TxPL pf4.56		z160	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
3½	2	Texstar .15t	5	45	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	7¾	Textron wt		2	14	14	14	— ⅛
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	3⅜	Tiffany .20	0	10	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Tigerintl wt		29	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Timpte Ind	3	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅜	TMC Mfg In	1	2	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Tokheim .20	17	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7	3 5-16	TotalPtl NA	41	32	7⅛	7	7	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Trocor Inc	17	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Trans Lux		7	2⅛	2⅛	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Treadw .23t		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12	7⅛	TriSMtr .80	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	92	2 15-16	2 15-16	2 15-16	+3-16
4	1⅛	Tufico .10e	5	9	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Turbodyne	45	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅜	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	9	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

U

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	6	71	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	UNA .10a	4	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2½	Un Invest		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	UnA Pr .40a	9	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	
4⅛	2⅛	Un Asb .07e	6	16	4 9-16	4½	4 9-16	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		8	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	4	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	U Nat Cp pf		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	U PDye .07p		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UnRlT 1.22e	83	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRlT wt		34	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
11⅛	2⅛	US Fltr .10	9	127	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	US LsgRl E	14	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅞	7-16	US LsgR wt		1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	5	27	4⅛	4⅛	4	— ⅛
25	11⅛	US Poduct 1	3	71	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅛	USRbR .60a	7	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17	7⅛	Unitek .05e	9	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16	5⅛	Unity Buy S	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
¼	⅛	Univ Contnr		53	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UnivRs .05c	9	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	UnivRsn .2	8	3	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	UtahldSu .a	6	4	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	4	ValleySt .62t	7	4	6	5⅞	6	
22⅛	14⅛	Vall In .40c	3	65	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ 1
6⅛	3	Valley Mtal	12	11	5⅛	5	5	
14	6⅛	Valmac .40a	22	37	14	13⅞	14	
7	4⅛	VanDorn .56	5	35	5⅛	5	5	
3⅛	1⅛	Vero Inc	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2	7-16	Vertipl Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Viking Genl	4	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Vikoa Inc		29	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Vulc Inc .50	3	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
12⅛	9	Vulcinc pf 1		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

W

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	2⅛	WabMn .10a	6	1	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Weckel .22a	5	71	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Walcucs D	12	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16	14⅛	Walsh .40n	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	WarC pfC 05		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	15⅛	WasPstB .50	5	32	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	WashPl 1.28	1	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Watsco .10e	50	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Weiman Co		1	2⅛	2	2	
9	5⅛	Weld Tu Am	1	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Westats Pt	10	109	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1	⅝	Westby Psh		7	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
7⅛	4⅛	Wstn Fin .10	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Whitaker .34	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Whiting 1	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	Whittakr wt		85	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	9	54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WilcrG .05r		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WilshrO .05e	8	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .20	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	Winston Mil		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WolfHB .05p	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅛	Wood Ind		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	5⅛	Worces Con	7	14	19	18⅛	19	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Wrather Cp		21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har		79	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	WTC Air .10	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	WUI Inc .40	6	9	14	14	14	
5⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .24	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	5	Wynnin .05e	4	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	WymBn .20	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Wyomising	9	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

X - Y - Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅛	12⅛	Yonics Inc	25	63	21⅛	19⅛	21⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅛	1⅛	YooHoo .05e	13	7	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		59	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 16, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
37	Abby Glen	300	300	300	
5980	Abitibi	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2530	Acklands	$ 16¼	16½	16⅛	
730	Acres Ltd	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
4900	Agnico E	$ 6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
3235	Alta Gas A	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50	Alta Nat	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
200	Alliance B	$ 5⅛	5	5	
500	Alminex	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5½	
400	Argus C pr	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5000	Alco A	$ 19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
8230	BP Can	$ 13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
1100	Banister C	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4791	Bank N S	$ 43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
2800	Baton B	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12074	Bell Canad	$ 45	44⅛	44⅛	
700	Beth Cop A	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
850	Block Bros	315	310	310	+ 5
1300	Bovis Cor	135	131	135	+ 1
200	Bramalea	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2000	Brameda	73	73	73	
100	Bralde M	420	420	420	+ 5
150	BC Phone	$ 10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
710	Brunswk	395	390	395	+ 5
66	Burns Fds	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1000	Cad Fryw	$ 12	12	12	
850	Cal Pow A	$ 24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Camflo	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1301	Campeau A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1300	C Pakrs C	$ 19½	19½	19½	
75	Can Perm	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1700	C Tung	300	295	295	— 10
5177	C Cablesy	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
600	Cdn Cel	490	480	480	— 15
14455	C Imp Bank	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
1012	C Ind Gas	$ 7⅛	6⅛	7	
1765	Cdn Tire A	$ 47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
250	C Ulities	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3875	Cassiar	420	455	430	+ 20
500	Celanese	440	430	440	+ 5
2935	Chieftan D	$ 9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
950	Coch Will	107	106	106	— 4
1015	C Holiday I	325	320	320	— 5
1130	Con Bldg	305	300	300	
2790	Con Distrb	435	425	435	— 5
715	Cons Gas	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
60	Craigmt	425	425	425	
350	Crush Intl	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3311	Denison	$ 54	53⅛	54	
1550	Dicknsn	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3514	Dofasco A	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
1120	Dom Store	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
50	Du Pont	$ 21	21	21	
1840	Dylex L A	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20	East Mal	405	360	360	
1075	Electro A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
340	Emco	$ 7	7	7	
3500	Falcon C	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1405	Falcon	$ 31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
930	Fed Ind A	390	390	390	— 10
250	Francana	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
300	G Distrb A	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1030	Gnl Mascl	65	65	65	+ 1
300	Gibraltar	490	480	490	— 5
1547	Gt Oil Sds	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
355	GL Paper	$ 23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
135	Greyhnd	$ 17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1043	Guar Trst	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
200	Hambro C	120	170	170	— 10
1305	Hawker S	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
200	Hayes D A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5420	Houston O	165	160	165	
1840	H Bay Co	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1305	Huron Erl	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
2370	IAC	$ 19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1	Indusmin	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
315	Inland Gas	$ 9	9	9	+ ⅛
2715	Int Mogul	220	199	200	— 20
17023	Intpr Pipe	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
450	Inv Grp A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
550	Jannock	$ 6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
8170	Kaiser Re	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
700	Kaps Tran	265	262	262	— 3
7325	Kerr A A	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14500	Koffler	350	335	345	— 5
2150	Labatt A	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
50	Lab Min	$ 25	25	25	
110	Liberian	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1600	LL Lac	160	155	160	
300	Lob Co A	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1500	Lob Co B	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
300	Loeb M	310	310	310	— 5
8945	MB Ltd	$ 23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
900	Madsen	59	59	59	+ 2
300	M Lf Mills	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
100	Matigmi	$ 16	16	16	+ ⅛
150	Met Stores	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17354	Moore	$ 50	49⅛	50	+ ⅛
100	Murphy	475	475	475	— 5
10190	Noranda A	$ 35	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
1427	Nor Elect	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
100	OSF Ind	350	350	350	— 5
800	Orchan	220	210	220	+ 5
2750	Oshawa A	$ 6	6	6	— ⅛
1750	Pamour	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3750	PanCan P	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
100	Patino N V	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
400	Pembin A	355	355	355	
100	Petrofina	$ 21	21	21	— ⅛
560	Pine Point	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
200	Pitts C	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
300	Placer	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6950	Que Sturg	345	320	320	— 10
3000	Rayrock	83	81	83	
200	Ropain A	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
1500	Reed Oslr A	$ 6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
300	Reichhold	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ 1
1210	Revnu Prp	85	85	85	
300	Rothman	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4275	Shell Can	$ 15⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12865	Sherritt A	$ 6	5⅛	5⅛	
3800	Slebens	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2500	Sigma	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
2083	Simpsons	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1113	Simpson S	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1000	Slater Stl	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
800	Slat W Can	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
325	Southm A	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
2357	Stelco A	$ 27	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
700	Steep R	140	137	138	+ 2
11830	Sundalo O	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
950	Teck Cor A	252	251	251	— 4
1260	Teck Cor B	235	220	220	— 5
200	Teledyne	460	390	460	+ 20
5520	Thom N A	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6513	Tor Dm Bk	$ 42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
1535	Traders A	$ 14	14	14	
1730	Trans Mt	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3775	TrCan PL	$ 10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
100	Un Carbid	$ 21	21	21	
100	Un Gas	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3200	Union Oil	$ 8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
1270	U Keno	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5720	U Siscoe	$ 6⅛	6	6	
2550	Upp Can	129	120	120	+ 1
600	Voyager P	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
252	Weldwod	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
750	Wstburne	$ 11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
2500	West Mine	235	230	230	— 1
300	Westnhse	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1910	Weston	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
100	White Pas	$ 6	6	6	
5314	Woodwd A	$ 21	20⅛	21	
500	Yk Bear	195	194	194	— 6
650	Yukon C	88	83	88	+ 6

Total sales 1,270,322 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
250	Algoma	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
13627	Bank Mont	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2950	Basic Res	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2550	Bombard	365	360	360	— 5
1100	Brinco	$ 5	5	5	— ⅛
1930	Can Cement	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
450	Con Bath	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
200	Dom Bridge	$ 22	22	22	+ ⅛
2400	Fncl Col	150	145	150	+ 5
230	Imasco	$ 35⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
700	Ivaco	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
500	Laur Fin	$ 7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
140	Molson A	$ 19	19	19	— ⅛
2030	Mont Trust	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1863	Power Cp	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6318	Price Co	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7815	Royal Bank	$ 33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
1580	Roy Trust A	$ 22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
1100	Steinberg A	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
2400	Zellers	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 471,822 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices June 16, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bankam	44⅛	44⅛
1st Bk Sy	40⅛	41⅛
1stEmp S	12⅛	13⅛
1st Wn F	1⅛	2
Hartf NC	17⅛	18⅛
Midl Bks	22⅛	23⅛
Shaw Cp	31	32⅛
U Va Bks	15⅛	16⅛
Va N Bnk	17	18

Insurance

Stock	Bid	Ask
Fid Un Lf	21⅛	21⅛

Industrials

Stock	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5⅛	6⅛
AID Inc	2½	3½
AVM Co	2⅛	3
Acushnt	10	11½
Addisn W	10⅛	11
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅛
Alberis	5	5⅛
Allco Inc	7⅛	7⅛
Allyn Bac	4⅛	5⅛
A El Lab	1⅛	1⅛
Am Exp	42⅛	43⅛
Am Finl	10⅛	11⅛
Am Furn	2⅛	3⅛
Am Greet	14	14⅛
Am Telev	16⅛	17
Am Weld	10	11
mtr Dv	1	1⅛
Anadle	5⅛	5⅛
Anheus B	37½	38
Ard May	11½	1⅛
ArkWtG	17⅛	18⅛
Arvida	6½	6⅛
AsCC Bot	13⅛	14⅛
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅛
Baird At	4⅛	5⅛
Ball PnlC	9⅛	10½
Bang Hy	11½	12⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅛
Bassett F	17⅛	18½
Bayls Mk	8⅛	9⅛
Beeline F	4⅛	5⅛
Belz Lab	42	42⅛
Bibb Co	8⅛	9½
Bird Son	45½	47½
Birichr	1½	1⅛
Bick Hills	33½	35
Bonza Int	3	3⅛
Booz AH	4⅛	4⅛
Braden	4⅛	5⅛
Brinks	12	12½
Brks Sca	14¼	15
Brwning	3⅛	3⅛
Buckb M	6⅛	7⅛
Buckaye	7⅛	7⅛
Burn Sim	7	7½
CalWSv	25	26
Campl Ch	1⅛	2
Conrad H	1½	1⅛
Cap Swst	4⅛	5⅛
Capln Air	1⅛	1⅛
Cap Tec	2⅛	3½
Care Cp	1½	2⅛
CenVt PS	10⅛	11⅛
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8⅛	9⅛
Chl Bridg	77½	79
Chitn Cp	2⅛	3⅛
ChrisSe	112	115
Cicle F	2	2⅛
CitznUt A	29⅛	30⅛
CitznUt B	28⅛	29⅛
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	8⅛	9⅛
Colu Vent	2⅛	3⅛
Com Clr	13⅛	19¼
Coml Sh	25	26⅛
Comw Pa	24½	25⅛
Con Pap	41⅛	42⅛
Craw Co	33	34½
Cross Co	12⅛	13
Cultr Fed	2½	3⅛
Danly M	5⅛	6
Data Dgn	2⅛	2⅛
Data 100	12⅛	13⅛
Dayt Inc	23½	24⅛
Decor In	2⅛	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	42	43
Delhi Oil	2⅛	3⅛
DeLux C	33½	34⅛
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	10½	11⅛
Dixn Cru	16⅛	17⅛
Docutel	8⅛	9
Dollar G	5⅛	5⅛
Dorch G	10⅛	11⅛
Dow Jone	25⅛	26⅛
Doyle DB	10⅛	10⅛
Dunkin D	5	5⅛
Duriron	16⅛	17⅛
Eberln In	3½	4
Econ Lab	32⅛	33⅛
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅛
Elba Syst	5½	6⅛
Elder Be	4⅛	5⅛
Elec Nucl	7⅛	8⅛
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅛
Energy C	5	5½
Entwistl	2	2⅛
Equty Oil	18	18½
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	20⅛	27
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅛
Fingrht	2	2⅛
Fst Bost	19	19⅛
Fickner	19⅛	20⅛
Fla WatU	⅛	1⅛
Forest O	14	14⅛
Frmlglt	⅛	1⅛
Folomat	8⅛	8½
Frkln Cp	3½	3⅛
Frnkln El	6⅛	7⅛
Frnd Ice	24⅛	25½
Gov EFin	9⅛	9⅛
Graph Cn	15⅛	16½
Green Mt	8⅛	8⅛
Grey Adv	6⅛	7⅛
Gulf Inlst	7⅛	8⅛
Gyrodn	3⅛	4⅛
Harper R	8⅛	8⅛
Henred F	16⅛	17
Holobm	2⅛	2⅛
Hoover	12	12½
Horlz Res	3⅛	4⅛
Huck Mfg	4⅛	4⅛
Huds Pap	21	22½
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	6
Hyatt Inl	5½	6
Ind Nuclr	4	4½
Infra Ind	2⅛	2⅛
Intrmk In	1⅛	2
Intrmt G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4
Iaou Ut	22	22⅛
Jamsby	13½	14⅛
Jiffy Fds	1	1⅛
Joslyn M	15	15⅛
KMS Ind	3⅛	4⅛
Kaisr Stl	38⅛	38⅛
KaisStl pf	19	19⅛
Kalvar	5⅛	5⅛
Kaman A	19	19⅛
Kampg A	5⅛	5⅛
Kate Gre	1	1⅛
Kear Tr	6	6⅛
Kelly Svc	12⅛	13
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye Fib	13⅛	14⅛
Key CusF	4⅛	4⅛
King Inl	1⅛	2⅛
Knap Vcg	11⅛	12⅛
Lance In	21⅛	22⅛
Land Res	⅛	1⅛
Leadv Cp	1⅛	2⅛
Lin Bcast	8⅛	8⅛
Log Etrn	2⅛	3⅛
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅛
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅛
Malikrt	48⅛	49⅛
Manor C	2⅛	2⅛
Marit Fri	7⅛	7⅛
Maui LP	8⅛	9⅛
McCor	36⅛	37⅛
McQuay	10⅛	11⅛
Measur	22⅛	22⅛
Medrn	37⅛	38½
Merid In	2⅛	2⅛
Mdlsx W	12⅛	13⅛
Midld Ca	1⅛	2
Midw Gl	13⅛	14½
Millipr	56	58
Miner In	3⅛	4⅛
Minn Gas	19⅛	19
Miss Vl G	12	12⅛
Mrs S Pie	11⅛	12
Mont Col	6⅛	6⅛
Moore P	8⅛	9⅛
Moore S	18⅛	19½
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅛
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Co	5⅛	6
Nat G&O	9	9⅛
Nat Lib	3	3⅛
N Patent	18⅛	18⅛
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	4	5
NJ Nat G	12½	13⅛
Nlelsn A	20⅛	20⅛
Nielsn B	21⅛	22⅛
NoCar Gs	8⅛	9
N Eur Oil	27½	28⅛
Nortrp Kj	25⅛	26
NW NatG	8	8⅛
NW PuSv	17⅛	18⅛
Noxel Co	12½	13⅛
Ogilvy M	19⅛	20½
Ohio Ferr	13	13⅛
Oil Shale	4⅛	5⅛
Ormont	4⅛	4⅛
Otter TP	18	18½
Over NA	1½	2⅛
Pabst Br	28⅛	28⅛
PacGa R	25½	26⅛
Pakco	1	1⅛
Park Dr	23⅛	23⅛
Parks H	2½	3
Pauley P	5⅛	6⅛
Peerl Mf	17½	18⅛
Pa Enter	14⅛	14⅛
PnzlOH B	9⅛	9⅛
Pepsi BW	6	6½
Petrolt	60	61⅛
Pattibon	22	23
Philip L	10⅛	10⅛
Piedmt A	4	4½
Pinkrtn	36	36⅛
Pion HiB	29⅛	30⅛
Pistilin	2⅛	3
Possls Cp	2⅛	3
Progrp	2½	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	42½	43½
PutD Cap	4	4⅛
Qual Inns	1⅛	2⅛
Ragen Pr	3⅛	4
Rahall C	4⅛	5⅛
Raych Cp	229	234
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	6⅛	6½
Road Ex	37⅛	38½
Robin M	8⅛	9½
Roberts J	3⅛	4⅛
Roselon	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	4⅛	4⅛
Rus Stov	15⅛	16
Sedlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	1⅛	2
Scripps H	17½	19
Sels Dett	3⅛	3⅛
Seneca F	2⅛	3⅛
Seven U	31⅛	32
Snap Tls	33⅛	34⅛
Solid Sta	11⅛	12⅛
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅛
Sw Gs Cp	8⅛	8⅛
Sw El Sv	13⅛	14½
Standyn	15	15⅛
Std Regis	17⅛	18
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3⅛	4⅛
Strawb Cl	22	23½
Sugdal F	2	2½
Super El	4⅛	4⅛
TIME DC	6⅛	7⅛
Tampax	33⅛	34½
Taylr Wi	16½	17
Tech Pub	7½	8⅛
Techcre	15	15⅛
Tecum P	33½	35½
Tennant	28	30
Tiffny Co	5⅛	6⅛
Transo O	12	12½
Trico Pd	22½	24½
Trlin OG	2½	2⅛
Tyson F	11⅛	11⅛
Un McGil	8½	9⅛
US Bnknl	4	4⅛
US TrkLn	11⅛	12⅛
Up Pen P	15½	16
Valley Gs	6⅛	7⅛
VanD Air	7⅛	8½
Vance S	3	3½
Velcro	6⅛	7
Ventron	22⅛	23½
Wads Pv	6⅛	7⅛
Wsh NG	10⅛	10⅛
Webb Re	8⅛	9⅛
Weco Dvl	2	2⅛
Weigt W	6⅛	6½
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
Welling M	8⅛	8⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅛
Welsbch	3⅛	4
Wsln Mfg	2½	2⅛
Westmd	46	46½
Wisc PL	16⅛	16⅛
Wdwrd L	18⅛	19⅛
Wright W	4⅛	4⅛
ZionUt B	15	15⅛

Currency Rates

June 16, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3975	5.4610	102.81*	60.14*	38.39y	—	6.8390*	96.52*	44.445*
Brussels (c)	24.785	59.28	14.9280	8.7380	5.58*	14.5170	—	14.0130	6.4540
Frankfurt	2.3313	5.3124	—	58.49*	3.736x	97.27*	6.703*	93.81*	43.21*
London (z)	2.27975	—	5.3195	9.085	1,431.75	5.46475	79.295	5.6680	12.30
Milan	624.25	1422.96	267.745	156.645	—	260.50	17.946	251.35	115.74
Paris	3.9870	9.08475	170.975*	—	6.39525x	168.390*	11.4725*	160.597*	73.900*
Zurich	2.484	5.6615	106.44*	62.31*	0.3979*	103.57*	7.14*	—	46.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.39825; Escudo: N.A.; Israel £: 6.00; Peseta: N.A.; Schilling: N.A.; Sw. krona: 3.9030; Yen: 294.15; Belgian financial franc: 36.185.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

GOLD

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Indonesia (air) $	136.50	75.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr.	222.00	127.00
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Iraq (air) $	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) $	136.50	75.00
Iceland (air) $	59.00	33.00	Tunisia (air) $	62.00	34.50
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17-6-75

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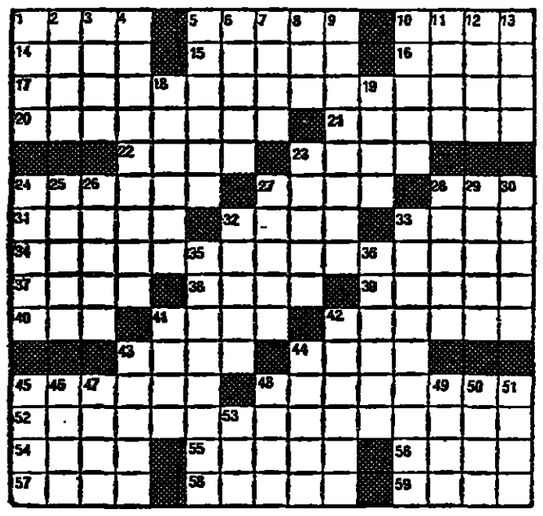
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Ordered
5 Did a rodeo stunt
10 Thunder sound
14 "—— for All Seasons"
15 Horace opus
16 Top-notch
17 Tall
20 "Kissed —— and made them cry"
21 Play the informer
22 Murray and West
23 Explosive device
24 Effect
27 Witticism
28 Invite
31 Raccoon's relative
32 Oven
33 Thine: Fr.
34 Dark
37 *Secular*
38 Sky sightings
39 Drip-dry material
40 Undergrads: Abbr.
41 Printer's instruction
42 Appraise
43 Low-grade
44 Give —— steer to
45 Words with David or Bethlehem
48 Knave —— (tart thief)
52 Handsome
54 Hewed
55 —— nothing
56 Year in Nero's reign
57 Lamp adjunct
58 Sews shut, in falconry
59 Shrill bark

DOWN

1 Bangkok money
2 Shanghai nurse
3 Brubeck
4 Perplexing
5 Rejection-slip word
6 October stones
7 *Rep. and Dem.* workers
8 Ancient Tokyo
9 Certain drillers
10 Brahman, for one
11 Rude one
12 Indigo plant
13 Seeger
18 Riboflavin's relative
19 Thomas Wolfe hero
23 Colorado sights
24 Adjective endings
25 Cupid's neighbor
26 Medieval shield
27 Neck ruffle
28 "Thereby hangs ——"
29 Tries one's wings
30 Ovens
32 Make a bid
33 *In a wretched way*
35 Empty-pump sign
36 Resulted
41 In a while
42 Loathes
43 Austen subject
44 "—— and his money . . ."
45 G. B. or Artie
46 Hack
47 Declare
48 Make eyes at
49 Ramble
50 Do chores
51 Take it on the lam
53 Pub order



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy	MADRID	28	84	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	22	72	Overcast
ANKARA	25	77	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Showers
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MUNICH	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair	NEW YORK	18	64	Showers
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy	NICE	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Overcast
CAIRO	32	90	*Fair*	PRAGUE	22	72	*Cloudy*
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	23	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Rain	SOFIA	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Showers	TEHRAN	33	91	Sunny
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	63	Overcast	VENICE	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	18	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	13	39	Overcast
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	*Cloudy*				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at *1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.*)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 16, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.90
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $7.37
(w) Apollo (Temasek) Ltd. SF68.78
(w) Austral Select. Fd $3.20

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:
— (d) Bacbond SF89.30
— (d) Conbar SF119
— (d) Grocar SF513
— (d) Stockbar SF806
(w) Browninvest $13.43
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $11.81
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $4.90
d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $6.85

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $13.92
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF997
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $692.40
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs. $7.39
(w) Convert Fd. Int.B Certs. $11.04
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $8.14

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF347
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF66.75
— (d) Energievalor SF53.75
— (d) Uvsec SF644
— (d) Europavalor SF121.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.45

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. America Fd. $9.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $8.24
(d) Concentra DM20.30
(d) Intl. Rentenfond DM71.20
(w) D.G.C. $41.05
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $8.80
(d) Delta Multifund $7.87
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund Yen 9,310
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.45
(d) Drefyus Fund Int'l $11.19
(w) Dr Interest Inv Fd. $11.62
(w) Europe Obligations LF936
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $3.64

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Fonditalia $7.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.80
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $21.77
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $8.43
(r) Figuren BF894
(w) First Int'l Fd. $118.76
(w) First Int'l Healthy Sec. $14.67
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.97
(d) First Security Cap Fd. $12.23
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $45.55
(w) Fleming Japan Fund. $29.24
(w) Foncelex Issue Fr. SF1,110
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF94.45
(d) Fonditalia $11.13
(d) Fund of Nations $5.34
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $8.83
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus 37.06

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.25
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd $24.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.77
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l. $7.26
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. $5,230.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.44
(d) Icofund $9.90
(d) Interlix SF285.40
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.20
(w) Intermarket Fund $86.58
(w) Int'l Income Fund $25.78
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd Can.$4.46
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.55
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. $9.82
(r) Invest Atlantique $9.79
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.77
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $3.66
(r) Japan Growth Fund $13.05
(d) Japan Selection Fund $44.97
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.17

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine East Trust $50.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $28.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NT $34.66

(d) KB Income Fund LF16.70
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $10.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $17.87
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $24.92

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF369
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund. SF364.50
(w) Luxfund $19.20
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund. $11.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund. $1.89
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund. $3.58
(w) N.A.M.F. $66.58
(w) Nippon Fund. $35.14
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund. $6.24
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd. $6.96
Pegasus $7.24
(r) Olympic Can. Fd Inc. $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund. $21.25
(d) Renta Fund LF1,890
(d) Renta Capital Fund. LF3,708
(d) Rentinvest LF355
— (d) Safe Fund. $4.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund. $10.01
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF55.50

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.21

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF22.97
— (d) Crossbow Fund. SF4.76
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.44
(w) SMH Special Fund. DM90.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,433
— (r) Securswiss SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund. $169.68
(w) Star Fund. $5.24

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF422.25
— (d) Intervalor SF61.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF256
— (d) Swissvalor New Fer. SF197.25
— (d) Unit Bond Select. SF77.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF53.50
(w) Talent Global Fund. $9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea). $23.29
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $31.93
(w) Transpacific Fund. $17.81

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. $1.13
+ (r) Do. Accumulation $1.55
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. $2.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF24.00
— (d) Bond Invest. SF76.00
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF75.50
— (d) Euit Europe Sh. SF115
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF67.00
— (d) Globinvest SF65.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF70.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF340.50
— (d) Salit South Afr. Sh. SF503
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. U.N.Q.

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM15.65
— (d) Europafonds DM32.90
— (d) Unifonds DM18.20
— (d) Gartenfonds DM42.10
— (d) Gutspecial I. DM56.95
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. $2.52
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. $12.78
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.36
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,068.84
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,555.42
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $412.58
(w) Worldwide Securities $34.49
(w) Worldwide Special $2,240.84

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New. N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.



DENNIS THE MENACE

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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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MYTEP
CUDREE
PARREY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLAME VISTA HAMPER BROKER
Answer: *What people who are short might have to do* — STUMP

BOOKS

THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY

By Michael Crichton. Knopf. 266 pp., $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WELL now, it begins to look more and more as though Brian Moore really hit on something with the metaphor of his latest novel, "The Great Victorian Collection." It would seem that, just as Moore implied with his surreal story, the artifacts of Victoriana do still exert a powerful pull on our 20th-century imaginations.

For hardly had I finished enjoying "The Great Victorian Collection" when I picked up Michael Crichton's "The Great Train Robbery," a documentary novel about a daring crime that was actually pulled off in England in 1855, and found myself not only captivated because it is Crichton's best thriller to date (his previous ones were two rather wooden sci-fi adventures, "The Andromeda Strain" and "The Terminal Man," but also charmed most of all by the story's Victorian style and content.

Not that the crime itself isn't an entertaining one—full of clever twists and turns, surprising reversals and a satisfactory quantity of suspense. A train carrying gold bullion worth £12,000; a daring plot to heist the gold, conceived by a master criminal who lives in high style in Mayfair; four keys to be located and copied so that two safes may be opened; a railway guard to be blackmailed or bribed; an unprecedented escape from Newgate Prison; a fortuitous case of venereal disease—these various elements add up to a plot that, properly told, would hold our attention in almost any setting.

But what gives "The Great Train Robbery" its particular satisfying flavor is the way Crichton folds in the Victorian ingredients—ingredients such as the Crimean War, (the gold is being shipped to help finance the English war effort); or the period's penchant for secret hiding places, which helps make the search for and location of the four keys an enterprise of great moment and adventure; or the age's incomplete understanding of a certain law of physics, which helps to explain why the robbery very nearly failed.

Indeed, this is a historical thriller in the truest sense of the phrase precisely because so much that seems implausible at first makes excellent sense once certain background details are filled in. Thus, for example, our credulity may be strained when the need to smuggle a man on board the train is solved by the introduction of a wooden coffin onto the station platform—a coffin, moreover, complete with several ventholes drilled in the sides and on the lid . . . a kind of miniature belfry, containing a small bell, with a cord running from the clapper down through a hole to the innards of the coffin.

But our disbelief turns to delight and thence to wonder as Crichton pauses to discourse documentarily on the 19th-century obsession with premature burial and on the consequer novation of the Bateson Li rival Device, or Bateson's E as it was ordinarily known anxious inventor, one G Bateson, eventually secured self against premature burl setting himself aflame and by self-immolation). And the little bell in this part coffin's belfry actually beg rung, thus raising hopes resurrection and reversin psychology of the railway (for how much deader can fake corpse you expect to se but find looking dead whe open the coffin, than does corpse you suspect of fak the first place)—the whole ness seems not only plausib is also an absolute stro genius in plotting.

The author, graduated fr Harvard Medical School a here used his knowledge of rine more cleverly than previous fiction. If I h register any complaint abou Great Train Robbery" it concern the number of t had to consult Eric Part "A Dictionary of Slang a conventional Language" t up words like crusher (a man), flash (expert), pu illicit trick or manipulatio pogue (stolen property).

But this is not a serious back. So compelling is Great Train Robbery" a charming is Crichton's ma unfolding it that you ca run across sentences like me if I'll poker flams at th hour. This is no simple k lay tomorrow. Is that not and still somehow draw from them. You are that up by it all.

Christopher Lehmann-H a book critic for The Ne Times.

Best Selle

The New York Times

This list is based on repo more than 250 booksellers in munities throughout the Unite Weeks are not necessarily cons

FICTION

This Week		La we
1	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	
2	Centennial, by James Michener	
3	Ghostdrift, by Richard Adams	
4	The Promise of Joy, by Allen Drury	
5	The Dreadful Lemon Sky, by John D. MacDonald	
6	The Massacre at Fall Creek, by Jessamyn West	
7	Spindrift, by Phyllis A. Whitney	
8	A Month of Sundays, by John Updike	
9	The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	
10	Far Tortuga, by Peter Matthiessen	

GENERAL

1	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White	
2	The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	
3	The Ascent of Man, by J. Bronowski	
4	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross	
5	Conversations With Kennedy, by Benjamin C. Bradlee	
6	Here at The New Yorker, by Brendan Gill	
7	How the Good Guys Finally Won, by Jimmy Breslin	
8	Helter Skelter, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry	
9	TM: Discovering Inner Energy and Overcoming Stress, by Harold H Bloomfield, M.D., Michae Peter Cain and Dennis T Jaffe	
10	Kate: The Life o Katharine Hepburn, by Charles Higham	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	E	D	S		A	R	M	A		F	I	L	E	S
A	B	E	T		T	E	E	S		I	N	I	A	L
A	R	S	U	M	E	N	T	S		S	T	E	R	E
S	O	U	P	Y		D	E	E	R	H	O	U	N	D
		S	E	T	H		S	T	O	P				
S	A	T		H	A	M		S	O	U	R	C	E	
H	A	I	L		T	O	R	R	E	N	T	I	A	L
A	R	B	O	R		T	O	E		D	E	V	I	L
N	O	U	R	I	S	H	I	N	G		S	E	R	E
E	N	S	E	T	E		T	A	G		R	A	I	N
			U	R	A	L		S	L	A	B			
H	E	R	E	A	F	T	E	R		I	V	I	E	S
O	A	T	E	L		R	A	I	L	B	I	R	D	S
S	N	E	L	L		T	I	S	L	E		S	C	A	T
T	A	N	S	Y		P	E	L	T		O	H	M	S

BRIDGE — By Alan T.

On the diagramed hand, North opened two clubs, indicating 12-16 points and a three-suited hand. This was in accordance with the Roman Club system that Giorgio Belladonna and Walter Avarelli of the Italian Blue Team made famous. The two-spade response was explained as a one-round force—apparently a change in the system—and three diamonds showed that North was short in that suit.

Knowing that his diamond strength represented duplication of values, South signed off in three spades and North, holding a minimum, accepted the decision.

Knowing that the dummy was about to produce four hearts, West made the daring lead of the heart queen. Once he had decided to lead the suit, the only danger was that South might have a singleton king. And there was an excellent chance that South would misjudge the situation. And he did.

South naturally assumed that East held the heart ace, since an underlead of an ace against a suit contract is a rare and risky maneuver. He ducked in dummy, and ducked again when West brazenly continued with the jack.

West then shifted to his singleton trump, and dummy played low. East withheld his king to keep control and South won with the nine. Another trump was led, and South was surprised and hurt to find that West had no more. He won with the ace and ruffed a heart, su second surprise when carded.

South tried to cash t tricks, but East ruffed ed the spade king. He have cashed the diamor down one, but he indu little safe underleadin own account by leadi diamond.

South correctly pl king, and the result wa down, since dummy's l was a loser. It would been a loser if East h his diamond ace, since mond king would have next trick in the clo

NORTH (D)
♠ A 10 6 3
♡ K 8 5 4
♢ 9
♣ A J 8 3

WEST	EAST
♠ 5	♠ K 8
♡ A Q J 10 3	♡ 9 2
♢ Q 8 2	♢ A J
♣ 7 5 4 2	♣ 9 6

SOUTH
♠ Q J 9 2
♡ 7 6
♢ K 7 5
♣ K Q 10

East and West are able. The bidding:

North	East	South
2 ♣	Pass	3 ♠
3 ♣	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the hear

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...n Impressive Return ...y the King of Soccer

By Alex Yannis

...YORK, June 16 (NYT). ...aying glimpses of the ...a that made him the king ...er, Pele made his return ...sport a successful one at ...g Stadium yesterday be... ...278 fans.

...4-year-old Brazilian mil... ...wanted to play only the ...alf but, as he said after ...ne, his enthusiasm for the ...otivated him to play the ...6 minutes. It was a good ...oo, because he created his first goal and scored the ...as the New York Cosmos ...om behind to tie the Dal...nado, 2-2.

...s only an exhibition and supposedly don't try hard ...itions. But this game was ...ption. Everybody wanted ...e a good impression on ...dy else, including Pele. As ...ele got kicked a couple of ...and was fouled several ...le was naturally shadowed ...allas player at all times, ...t didn't seem to bother ...ho is used to such treat...

...touched the ball 76 times ...the 90 minutes and was ...ssed of the ball only five ...A chart showed that he ...right thing with the ball ...occasions. He took six ...on goal, including two ...One of the headers hit ...t, the other landed in the ...net.

Pele's goal was a treat soccer fans in America rarely get. After a pass from Mordecai Shpiegler, the Israeli star who played well with Pele, the ball reached the Dallas area. Five players jumped high for the header but Pele jumped higher than everybody. His head made contact with the ball, which sped to the opposite side of the goal.

It was a powerful, twisting header of which Ken Cooper, the Dallas goalie, said afterward: "I never saw the ball."

Several of Pele's passes seem to go astray to the average fan, but it was not Pele's fault. His passes went into empty spaces that his teammates often failed to take advantage of.

"It was hard playing with him early at the game, but I got used to his moves and passes as the game grew," said Mark Liveris, the outside left.

Pele showed the fans his superior knowledge of the game when on several occasions he pointed out to his teammates where the ball would go. He was applauded when it happened. He was also applauded on the occasions when he didn't make contact with the ball, choosing to leave it for a teammate.

His goal and a pass by his heel were perhaps the best plays of the afternoon—with the ball. Without the ball, only knowlegeable fans could appreciate his moves.



Associated Press.

Pele directs his New York Cosmos teammates and maneuvers in front of the Dallas goal.

...ele Demonstrates Flashes of His Genius to North America

By Dave Anderson

...YORK, June 16 (NYT).— ...ravels, the impact of Pele ...as transcended soccer. ...the Biafran war several ...go, a two-day truce was ...l when he appeared there. ...disputes in Algiers and ...m were interrupted in his

...esterday, in what was de... ...by the public-address an... ...at Downing Stadium on ...s Island as "the most ...ble day in soccer history ...n America," he didn't even ...affic on the Triborough ...that hovers above. He ...it a few times, especially ...he driver of a city bus ...s-passengers a 35-cent look ...multimillion-dollar mis... ...from Brazil, but never ...it.

...e he might. With flashes ...genius that has charmed ...er multitudes of the world, ...rovided the New York ...with a 2-2 tie with the ...Tornado in an exhibition ...rranged to commemorate ...ut. He had attracted ...ficionados to New York's ...rena, and they saw what ...d come to see—the great ...ore a goal. Equally im... ...with that goal, Pele had ...he spectators, a national ...ience and himself some... ...o remember.

...e this is his first game," ...ner, Julio Mazzei, had said ...was putting on his green... ...ite uniform, "he feels that ...world but American peo... ...looking to him to do ...ng. It will be difficult, ...this is the first time he ...together with this team. ...will try."

...is small at 5 feet, 7 inches ...pounds, but sturdy of leg ...soccer players are. He ...with the leisurely power of ...er. And during the first ...the 90-minute game that ...r no man, not even a TV ...cial, he appeared to be ...ating his new teammates ...ke moves that, unfortunately, did not occur to them.

Even so, he almost scored a goal. Leaping, he used his head to produce a point-blank shot that bounced off one of the 8-foot-high white wooden goalposts. With all the publicity, the post didn't know that Pele was playing. And at halftime a longtime Pele-watcher shook his head.

"He can do nothing alone," the Pele-watcher said. "He needs time. Two or three games."

As it developed, Pele needed less than 10 more minutes. Using his right foot to dribble the ball as deftly as Walt Frazier uses his right hand, he suddenly stopped and lofted a low soft pass that Mordecai Shpiegler, an Israeli import, converted for a goal. And about 10 minutes later, he scored. He had floated in front of the Tornado goal and, when Shpiegler centered the ball from the corner, the man born as Edson Arantes de Nascimento soared high, appeared to hesitate in midair momentarily, maneuvered the ball with his head as a seal might, and angled it into the far corner of the net.

People shouted and waved flags. Cameramen rushed onto the field to photograph the moment. Pele had scored his 1,221st goal in the 1,254th game of a professional career that began for $140 a year when he was 16 years old.

Soccer Missionary

In other centuries, most missionaries to America wore clerical collars. Black robes, the Indians called them. But yesterday, the soccer missionary was wearing a soft red leather jacket over a white turtleneck shirt, flared brown slacks and brown-and-white shoes. He arrived in a bus with his teammates from the Marriott Essex House, where Pele had been nourished with steak, salad, fruit salad and coffee.

"There was mashed potatoes, too," Mazzei recalled, "but he didn't eat them."

Outside, several hundred persons, most of them South Americans, were in line waiting for the ticket booths to open. None of them realized that Pele had arrived because the bus had parked inside the wire fence at the open end of the old stadium. Pele walked through a long gray-and-white hallway lighted by bare bulbs. But the dim surroundings didn't diminish his stature, nor could they cheapen the soft red jacket.

"He got that jacket in Istanbul a few weeks ago," Mazzei said. "It is sheepskin, very soft, like a glove. It cost him about $210 in American money. He got three—one red, one white, one blue."

On the rim of the concrete horseshoe, U.S. and Brazilian flags fluttered in the warm breeze that softened the humidity.

"It is proper weather for soccer," Mazzei said. "It looks like a Latin America soccer crowd. Summer and very humid."

When he was introduced, Pele waved and smiled and raised the first two fingers of his right hand and the people chanted "Pele, Pele" as he trotted to midfield and waved again.

Mayor Abe Beame was applauding in a box seat, but he didn't stay for the whole game.

The aficionados stayed. Some spoke Portuguese, some spoke Spanish, some spoke various other languages, but none were more eloquent than a boy who appeared to be about 12 years old with New York in his voice.

"He looks," the boy said of Pele, "like he plays good."

That kid might be the soccer missionary's first convert.



AP.

He is hugged by teammates after he scored goal against Dallas team.

NBA Bucks Trade Abdul-Jabbar to Lakers

MILWAUKEE, June 16 (UPI). —Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the most dominant figure in pro basketball, got his wish today when the Milwaukee Bucks traded him to the Los Angeles Lakers for a journeyman center, a second-string guard and two rookies.

The Bucks got 7-1 center Elmore Smith and 6-4 guard Brian Winters and two players recently selected in the college draft—6-9 forward Dave Meyers of NCAA champion UCLA and 6-5 forward-guard Ulysses (Junior) Bridgeman of Louisville. Milwaukee, which is to receive other unspecified considerations, also sent backup center Walt Wesley to Los Angeles.

Abdul-Jabbar, who changed his name from Lew Alcindor while here, came to the Bucks in a coin flip six years ago as one of the most heralded college players in decades at UCLA. He made the Bucks instant contenders in its second season as an expansion team, leading Milwaukee to four divisional titles, a National Basketball Association championship and a runner-up spot.

But last season, the Bucks staggered to last in their division, and failed for the first time with Abdul-Jabbar to make the playoffs. The team had missed him greatly early in the season when he sat out with a broken hand, and couldn't make up the losses when he returned. At the end of the season, he asked to be traded with two years left on his contract.



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in old uniform.

Cards Lose, 8-7

Astros Win on Grand Slam

ST. LOUIS, June 16 (UPI).— Cliff Johnson slammed a pinch-hit grand-slam homer over the centerfield wall in the ninth inning yesterday to give the Houston Astros an 8-7 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Cards had scored three times in the eighth to take the lead, but relievers Al Hrabosky and Mike Garman could not hold the Astros. Two errors and a single off Hrabosky loaded the bases with one out, then Johnson, who hit a three-run homer Saturday night, greeted Garman with the grand slam.

Pinch-hitter Luis Melendez broke a 4-4 tie with a bases-loaded single in the eighth inning and the Cardinals scored two more runs in the inning for a 7-4 lead. Three singles and a force-out loaded the bases for the Cards with one out when Melendez came off the bench to deliver his fifth RBI this season. Lou Brock was walked and Willie Davis hit a sacrifice fly, his third RBI of the day, to account for the other Card runs in the inning.

Phillies 4, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, Greg Luzinski homered with one out in the eighth inning to give Philadelphia a 4-3 victory over the Dodgers and Gene Garber his fifth victory of the season.

Luzinski's 13th homer of the season handed third-Dodger-pitcher Mike Marshall his fifth defeat in seven decisions and capped a rally from an early 3-1 deficit. Garber won in relief of starter Tom Underwood, pitching three scoreless innings after Underwood had escaped a jam in the sixth by getting pinch-hitter Manny Mota to hit into a double play.

Expos 2, Giants 1
Expos 5, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Pepe Mangual started first-inning rallies in both games in a 5-for-9 day and relievers Danny Warthen and Fred Scherman pitched out of late inning jams in extending Montreal's winning streak to five games with a 2-1 and 5-2 doubleheader sweep of the Giants.

Mangual singled and scored in the first inning of the opener when the Expos got both of their runs and he singled and scored in the first inning of the nightcap in a two-run rally. Mangual had four hits in the nightcap, including his fifth homer.

Warthen pitched out of an eighth-inning jam in the first game to help Steve Renko to his second victory in six decisions. Scherman bailed out Dennis Blair in the seventh of the second game.

Jim Barr, touched for six hits in eight innings, took the loss in the first game. Mike Caldwell gave up nine hits in five innings of the second game and suffered his sixth loss in nine decisions.

Indians 5, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Cleveland had 10 hits off former teammate Gaylord Perry, including a pair of doubles by Boog Powell which led to three runs, and went on to defeat Texas, 5-1, to snap a seven-game losing streak.

Dennis Eckersley, with ninth-inning relief help from ex-Ranger Jackie Brown, gained his fourth victory without a loss.

Perry, traded from Cleveland to Texas on Friday, went six innings and suffered his 10th loss against six victories. He surrendered singles to Duane Kuiper and Rich Manning in the first inning and Powell doubled home both runners.

Powell doubled again in the third and scored on a single by George Hendrick.

Angels 8, Brewers 7
Brewers 4, Angels 2

At Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas hit a two-run homer and Jim Slaton and Tom Murphy combined on a seven-hitter to lead the Brewers to a 4-2 victory over California in the nightcap for a split of their doubleheader.

The Angels won the first game, 8-7, scoring two runs in the 11th inning after Lee Stanton had driven in five earlier runs with a grand-slam homer and a double.

Slaton pitched shutout ball until one out in the ninth when he walked Dave Chalk and gave up a homer to Ellie Rodriguez. Murphy then took over and got the final two outs to record his 13th save.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	50	177	35	71	.401
Hargrove, Tex.	52	176	36	61	.358
Lynn, Bos.	51	184	35	64	.348
Munson, N.Y.	56	218	34	74	.339
Hisle, Minn.	54	206	32	66	.320
Washington, Oak.	59	223	29	71	.318
Yount, Mil.	48	161	25	57	.315
Chambliss, N.Y.	49	182	24	57	.313
Bumbry, Balt.	42	149	20	46	.309
May, Chi.	56	198	21	61	.308
White, N.Y.	49	185	39	57	.308

RUNS—Burroughs, Tex., 40; R. White, N.Y., 39; Lynn, Bost., 35; E. Maddox, N.Y., 35; Remy, Cal., 35; Otis, K.C., 35.

RUNS BATTED IN—Horton, Det., 45; G. Scott, Mil., 42; Bonds, N.Y., 41; McRae, K.C., 40; Lynn, Bost., 39; Burroughs, Texas, 39.

HITS—Munson, N.Y., 74; Rivers, Cal., 71; Carew, Min., 71; C. Washington, Oak., 71; McRae, K.C., 69.

DOUBLES—Chalk, Cal., 13; Rudi, Oak., 13; Singleton, Bal., 14; Lezcano, Mil., 14; Lynn, Bost., 13; Chambliss, N.Y., 13; Dent, Chi., 13.

TRIPLES—Rivers, Cal., 7; Otis, Chi., 5; Leflore, Det., 4; Remy, Cal., 4; 12 tied with 3.

HOME RUNS — Horton, Det., 15; Bonds, N.Y., 15; Burroughs, Texas, 15; R. Jackson, Oak., 13; Carbo, Bos., 12.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 34; Otis, K.C., 29; Patek, K.C., 17; C. Washington, Oak., 17; Hisle, Minn., 16.

PITCHING (7 decisions)—R. Min., N.Y., 7-2, .778, 2.42; Palmer, Balt., 16-3, .769, 1.51; Kaat, Chi., 9-3, .750, 2.58; Figueroa, Cal., 5-2, .714, 2.22; Blyleven, Minn., 5-2, .714, 3.75; Rogers, Oak., 5-2, .714, 2.08.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 118; G. Perry, Cle., 88; Blyleven, Minn., 85; Blue, Oak., 84; Tanana, Cal., 81.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Maddock, Chi.	60	239	33	86	.360
Smith, St. L.	79	145	25	50	.345
Watson, Hou.	58	213	28	73	.343
Morgan, Cin.	58	188	41	68	.340
Bowa, Phil.	41	175	18	59	.337
Sanguillen, Pitt.	52	185	20	62	.335
Cash, Phil.	58	245	28	80	.327
Grubb, S.D.	58	223	36	72	.323
Unser, N.Y.	54	198	30	64	.323
Parker, Pitt.	52	195	30	62	.318
Griffey, Cin.	51	151	32	48	.318

RUNS—Lopes, L.A., 48; Cedeno, Hou., 45; Morgan, Cin., 41; Wynn, L.A., 41; Kessinger, Chi., 39; Bench, Cin., 39; Rose, Cin., 38.

RUNS BATTED IN—Bench, Cin., 53; T. Perez, Cin., 44; Luzinski, Phi., 43; Watson, Hou., 43; Winfield, S.D., 41.

HITS — Maddock, Chi., 86; Garvey, L.A., 84; Rose, Cin., 81; Cash, Phi., 80; Bench, Cin., 76.

DOUBLES—Bench, Cin., 21; Grubb, S.D., 21; Maddock, Chi., 18; Cedeno, Hou., 18; Rose, Cin., 17.

TRIPLES—D. Parker, Pgh., 6; Garr, Atlanta, 6; Gross, Hou., 6; Metzger, Hou., 6; 5 tied with 4.

HOME RUNS — Bench, Cin., 14; Luzinski, Phi., 13; Schmidt, Phi., 12; Baker, Atlanta, 12; Wynn, L.A., 12.

STOLEN BASES—Cedeno, Hou., 27; Morgan, Cin., 26; Lopes, L.A., 21; Brock, St. L., 20; F. Mangual, Mon., 14.

PITCHING (7 decisions) — Messersmith, L.A., 9-3, .750, 3.18; R. Jones, S.D., 9-3, .750, 1.82; Kison, Pgh., 6-2, .750, 2.92; Gullett, Cin., 8-3, .727, 2.08; Seaver, N.Y., 10-4, .714, 1.82.

STRIKEOUTS — Sutton, L.A., 103; Messersmith, L.A., 95; Seaver, N.Y., 84; Reuschel, Chi., 72; Bonham, Chi., 67; Gullett, Cin., 67.

Monday: *Cubs Defeat Phillies*

CHICAGO, June 16 (UPI).— Catcher Tim Hosley's home run triggered a four-run eighth inning today that carried the Chicago Cubs to a 9-7 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Hosley's homer, his second of the season, was the fourth Chicago homer of the day.

Philadelphia took an early 5-1 lead as starter Steve Carlton seemed assured of his fifth straight victory. Seldom-used Tommy Hutton made it 2-0 in the fourth inning with his first home run of the season and the Phillies added three more runs in the sixth, climaxed by Tony Taylor's two-run triple.

Chicago power then began to assert itself as consecutive homers by Andy Thornton and Manny Trillo in the sixth inning closed the margin to 5-3.

With Garber pitching in the seventh, Bill Madlock beat out a bunt down the third base line and Jerry Morales tied the score with his fourth home run of the season.

After Hosley's lead-off homer in the eighth, consecutive singles by Vic Harris, winning pitcher Geoff Zarn and Don Kessinger provided the Cubs with another run before reliever Gene Garber was replaced by Joe Hoerner. Rick Monday beat out a bunt to load the bases and Hoerner was replaced by Ron Schueler. Madlock then ripped a single to center, scoring Zarn and pinch-runner Ron Sperring, to make it 9-5.

Madlock, who was 3-for-5 at the plate, lifted his National League-leading batting average to .365.

Padres 7, Giants 1

At San Francisco, pitcher Rich Folkers drove in two runs with an infield single during a six-run sixth inning and went the distance on a 10-hitter in leading San Diego to a 7-1 victory over the Giants.

The victory put the Padres in third place in the National League West, the highest standing in the club's history this far along in the season, while the Giants went down to their sixth straight loss.

Folkers struck out four and walked two to gain his second victory in five decisions. The loss went to Ed Halicki, touched for six hits and six runs in less than six full innings, and it was his third loss in five decisions.

Yugoslavia Triumphs In Europe Basketball

BELGRADE, June 16 (UPI).— Yugoslavia won the European Basketball Championship last night for the second successive time by beating the Soviet Union, 90-84, in the final match.

The Russians, playing to the catcalls and whistles of the partisan crowd came to within 2 points of the Yugoslavs in the last minute of the game but never headed them.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	32	24	.571	—
New York	32	26	.552	1
Milwaukee	29	29	.500	4
Detroit	25	30	.455	6 1/2
Baltimore	25	32	.439	7 1/2
Cleveland	24	34	.414	9

Western Division

Oakland	35	24	.593	—
Kansas City	35	26	.556	2
Minnesota	28	27	.509	5
Texas	30	30	.500	5 1/2
California	31	33	.484	6 1/2
Chicago	25	34	.424	10

Sunday's Results

New York 3, Chicago 0
Boston 3, Kansas City 2.
Minnesota 5, Baltimore 4.
California 8, Milwaukee 7 (1st).
Milwaukee 4, California 2 (2d).
Cleveland 5, Texas 1.

Monday's Games

Baltimore at Cleveland, n
Milwaukee at New York, n.
Boston at Detroit, n.
California at Kansas City, n.
Oakland at Minnesota, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	23	23	.589	—
New York	31	24	.564	1 1/2
Philadelphia	32	27	.542	2 1/2
Chicago	30	29	.508	4 1/2
St. Louis	27	29	.482	6
Montreal	23	30	.434	8 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	38	25	.603	—
Los Angeles	35	29	.547	2 1/2
San Francisco	29	32	.475	6
San Diego	29	32	.475	6
Atlanta	26	35	.426	11
Houston	24	42	.364	15 1/2

Sunday's Results

Pittsburgh 8, Atlanta 6.
Cincinnati 11, Chicago 3 (susp. game of 6-14).
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3 (regular game)
Houston 5, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 4, Los Angeles 3.
New York 6, San Diego 0.
Montreal 2, San Francisco 1 (1st).
Montreal 5, San Francisco 2 (2d).

Monday's Games

Chicago 9, Philadelphia 7.
San Diego at San Francisco.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n
Houston at Los Angeles, n.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Compl. of susp. game of 6-14)

Cincinnati	001	100	150	—11	14	1
Chicago	000	010	020	— 3	5	2

Eirby, Norman (6); Borbon (8) and Bench, Plummer (8); Stone, Watt (6), Frailing (7), Locker (8) and Mitterwald. W—Kirby (4-3). L—Stone (5-1).

(Regular game)

Cincinnati	000	000	012	—3	10	0
Chicago	001	000	20x	—4	13	1

Darcy, McEnaney (7), Eastwick (7) and Bench; Bonham, Knowles (8), Zamora (9) and Hosley. W—Bonham (6-6). L—Darcy (1-4). Hr—Morgan (5th).

Houston	100	005	004	—8	12	1
St. Louis	112	000	030	—7	15	2

Konieczny, K. Forsch (5), Granger (8), Crawford (8), J. Niekro (8) and May. Juize (8); B. Forsch, Hrabosky (9), Garman (8) and Simmons. W—J. Niekro (5-1). L—Garman (2-3). Hr—Davis (8th), Smith (10th), Johnson (4th).

(First game)

Montreal	200	000	000	—2	5	0
San Francisco	000	000	010	—1	7	3

Renko, Warthen (8) and Foote; Barr, Moffitt (9) and Rader. W—Renko (3-4). L—Barr (6-6).

(Second game)

Montreal	201	100	001	—5	14	0
San Francisco	000	020	000	—2	7	0

Blair, Scherman (7), Demola (8) and Foote; Caldwell, Williams (6), Moffitt (9) and Hill. W—Blair (3-3). L—Caldwell (3-6). Hr—Mangual (5th), Hill (3d).

Pittsburgh	012	120	020	—6	16	1
Atlanta	100	110	300	—6	16	0

Candelaria, Moose (6), Giusti (7), Demery (8) and Sanguillen; Sadecki, Beard (5), Soto (7), Easterly (8), Ronse (9) and Correll. W—Demery (3-1). L—Soto (0-5). Hr—Hebner (6th), Robertson (1st), Baker (12th), Parker (9th).

New York	000	000	105	—6	11	0
San Diego	000	000	000	—0	2	3

Seaver (10-4) and Stearns; Strom, Tomlin (9), Greif (8) and Kendall. L—Strom (0-1).

Philadelphia	100	002	010	—4	8	0
Los Angeles	200	010	000	—3	7	0

Underwood, Garber (7) and Boone; Rau, Rhoden (6), Marshall (8) and Yeager. W—Garber (5-2). L—Marshall (3-5). Hr—Cash (2d), Luzinski (13th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	000	000	000	—0	4	0
New York	001	010	10x	—2	5	0

Bahnsen, Gossage (7) and Downing; Hunter (8-8) and Herrmann. L—Bahnsen (4-6).

Baltimore	000	100	210	—4	11	0
Minnesota	201	100	00x	—3	10	1

Torres (7-4) and Duncan; Corbin (3-3) and Borgmann. Hr—Ford (2d), Baylor (8th).

Boston	120	100	040	—8	12	2
Kansas City	001	200	021	—7	15	0

Lee, Moret (8) and Blackwell; Leonard, McDaniel (6), Mingori (8) and Healy. W—Lee (9-5). L—McDaniel (3-1). Hr—Doyle (1st).

(First game)

California	003	000	001	02—6	12	1
Milwaukee	100	011	002	01—7	11	2

Tanana, Kirkwood (8) and Ellis Rodriguez; Ed Rodriguez, Hausman (4), Champion (9), Sprague (11) and Porter. W—Kirkwood (1-2). L—Champion (8-5). Hr—Tanton (8th), Garcia (2d), Thomas (2d).

(Second game)

California	000	000	002	—2	7	1
Milwaukee	010	210	00x	—4	12	1

Hassler (2-7) and Ellis Rodriguez; Slaton, Murphy (9) and Moore. W—Slaton (4-8). Hr—Thomas (3d), Ellis Rodriguez (1st).

Cleveland	201	000	000	—3	11	1
Texas	000	100	000	—1	6	1

Eckersley, Brown (9) and Ellis; Perry, Kekich (7), Bacsik (8) and Sundberg. W—Eckersley (4-0). L—Perry (6-10).

Nicklaus, Favored in U.S. Open, Pursuing Golf's Grand Slam

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, June 16 (NYT). —The odds against a golfer winning the Grand Slam—Masters, U.S. and British Opens and Professional Golfers Association Championship—are astronomical, but then so is Jack William Nicklaus's ability.

Whenever he wins the season's opening "major" tournament, as he did in April with his fifth Masters title, Nicklaus automatically becomes the subject of a fascinating conjecture: Can he win the others? He got halfway there in 1972 with the Masters and the U.S. Open.

Nicklaus has been building his game this spring to an awesome peak—there is the evidence of three straight victories, including the Masters—and he is consumed by this quest of the impossible dream of the Slam.

"If I can win the Open," he said after the Masters, "I have a better chance at the Slam than I did in '72." Why? "I'm a much better player now."

Even if the Grand Slam speculation never came up at all, Nicklaus would still be the favorite to win the 75th U.S. Open, which begins Thursday on the No. 3 course of the Medinah Country Club, on the outskirts of Chicago.

To begin with, Nicklaus has won three U.S. Opens and has been runner-up three times. Having won 15 major events, he has more experience in that kind of competition than most of the other 149 men in this field.

"He doesn't feel that fierce pressure as much as we do," says Hale Irwin, the defending champion.

The next consideration is the course itself. By tradition and policy, the U.S. Golf Association requires for the Open the most trying kind of layout—far more difficult than the pussycat courses of the regular PGA tour.

And so shot-making becomes a premium asset. There, too, Nicklaus is supreme.

Shot-making is a subtle thing, much more than simply reaching the green in two. Shot-making is a repertoire of draws, fades, low trajectories, high arcs, punch shots, feather-like pitches, ingenious recoveries—everything that is needed to cope with a given situation. And a U.S. Open golf course provides more such situations in one round than the average pro-tour course does in a season.

So if it takes skilled shot-making to win the Open, that requirement alone reduces the field of potential winners from 150 to perhaps 25 or 30, starting with Nicklaus.

On paper, the odds should favor the players who lead in current money winnings, because the best players, like Nicklaus, have been pointing all spring to this biggest of all golf tournaments.

At the moment, the four leaders are Nicklaus; Johnny Miller and Tom Weiskopf, who tied for second in this year's Masters, and Hale Irwin, who won last year at Winged Foot.

Right behind these four is Lee Trevino, the brash and brassy "super Mex" who has won two U. S. Opens, two British Opens and the 1974 PGA Championship. It was Trevino who stopped Nicklaus in the British Open of 1972, the third stage of that year's Slam.

Accurate Driving

Medinah, a par-71 of 7,032 yards, requires absolutely accurate driving, and for Trevino this is money in the bank. Six of its nine doglegs bend left, which is just the way Trevino's right-to-left action goes.

The strongest foreigner is Gary Player. Like Nicklaus, Player has won all four units of the Slam but, like Nicklaus, not in one year. He did win the Masters and British Open in 1974.

Several young players must be considered, including Forrest (Fuzzy) Fezler, the 1974 runner-up; Tom Kite, John Mahaffey and Hubert Green. So must a few of the slightly older players, steady performers like Bruce Crampton, Dave Stockton, Bob Murphy and Jim Colbert.

Going upward in age, there is 45-year-old Arnold Palmer, the 1960 winner, who always puts on a great show; in last year's Open he was co-leader at the halfway point.

Samuel Jackson Snead, 63, qualified with a 66 to make this tournament. This will be Snead's 34th appearance in the Open, the one major title he has never been able to win.

Also in the geriatric class is Julius Boros, 55, a two-time winner with a smooth swing.

...comer's 65 ...es 5-Stroke ...d in Classic

...TEMARSH, Pa., June 16 —Tom Jenkins grubstaked himself with $4,000 of his own in January, 1973, and set make a living on the Pro... ...al Golfers Association Every putt means lodging ...eals for this young bachelo scorned the idea of a because "I don't like ...wned and sending checks someone else each week." ...ough he has earned $79,593 and a half years, he has ...n a tournament. And he ...ed at the end of a compet... ...GA round until yesterday, ...e shot 6-under-par 65 for ...d a 5-stroke lead after 36 ...of the I.V.B. Classic at ...arsh Valley Country Club.

Dent, the long-hitting ...n who also has not won tournament, moved into ...spot with 67 for 139.

...ins's lead is quite impressive ...27-year-old. The 5-stroke ...is the third biggest lead ...ear at a mid-point of any ...ournament.

...ins, however, has to be a ...ecure despite having this ...argin. It may not be ...who bothers him as much ...Johnny Miller and Hubie ...experienced winners who ...st a stroke back of Dent ...strokes off Jenkins's pace.

...sh Goes Worldly

...DON, June 16 (Reuters). ...year's British Open ...Championships will be ...d to world championship ...the International Squash ...ts Federation announced ...oday. The tournament will ...ld at Wembley from Jan. ...Feb. 9.

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Art Buchwald

A Trip With the CIA

WASHINGTON.—Most Americans are willing to put up with all the shenanigans of the CIA in the name of national security. As a matter of fact the only item in the Rockefeller commission's report that seemed to disturb anybody was the one where it was revealed that the CIA had been experimenting with LSD and giving it to unknowing victims.



Buchwald

It makes one very nervous now to go to the house of someone who works for the agency.

The day after the report came out, I dropped over to Blackwhistle's house to see if I could get any more information than had appeared in the commission's findings.

Blackwhistle asked me if I would like a cup of coffee.

"Yes," I said, "thank you."

He poured out the coffee into a mug and said: "One lump of sugar or two?"

* * *

"I'll take it black," I said nervously.

"It's awfully strong," he said. "Let me put one lump in for you."

"*No! No! I don't want any sugar!*" I screamed.

"But you always take sugar in your coffee," he said.

"I'm trying to lose weight," I replied.

"How about a lump of saccharin?"

"Please, Blackwhistle. I don't want anything in the coffee."

"All right. Would you like a vitamin C tablet?"

"What for?"

"You might catch a cold sitting next to the air conditioner."

"That's all right, I like catching colds."

"Have a cookie," Blackwhistle said. "I just made them."

"You just made cookies?"

"Of course. Everybody at the agency learns to bake. It's part of our training." He showed me a book, "The Joy of CIA Cooking."

I was about to open it when he grabbed it from me and said: "I'm sorry, it's classified."

I passed up the cookies.

I sat drinking my coffee and staring at him.

Finally he said: "Have you ever thought about taking a trip?"

"I take trips all the time," I told him.

"No. I mean a real trip, with stars and rockets and rainbows and silver clouds."

"What the hell are you talking about?"

"Nothing. I was just thinking how nice it would be to take a trip some place where no one had ever been before."

"I'd rather go to Disney World," I said.

"How about some saltwater taffy? They had a sale on it at the CIA candy store today."

"I'm not hungry, Blackwhistle. As a matter of fact I came to speak to you about the Rockefeller report. It said the CIA was involved in assassinations, break-ins, illegal reading of mail, domestic spying and political espionage."

"Nobody's perfect," he said defensively. "How about some canned peaches with syrup on them?"

"No way," I said. "Frankly, even your coffee tastes bitter."

"That's because you didn't put any sugar in it. Here, let me help you."

I held the coffee close to my bosom to protect it. "I like my coffee bitter," I cried.

He seemed very nervous. Then he said: "Popcorn. Certainly you would like some popcorn with melted butter on it. I can make some in a jiffy. Once you taste it, you'll be out of this world."

"I've got to go. Thanks again for all the hospitality."

"Don't go," he begged. "Have pot luck with us."

"Maybe some other time," I said good-bye and dashed home.

When I walked into the kitchen my wife said: "I'm glad you're home. Would you go over to the Blackwhistles and ask if we could borrow a cup of sugar?"

I shouted at her: "Are you out of your blinkin' mind?"

Rare Faulkner Book Acquired in Miss.

OXFORD, Miss., June 16 (AP).—Two men here in the hometown of William Faulkner have acquired what is believed to be one of six books handwritten and illustrated in 1921 by the Nobel Prize-winning author.

Howard Duvall, owner of the Yoknapatawpha Press, and Don Newcombe have acquired a fourth copy of "Marionettes." Only three originals had been known to exist.

Mr. Duvall and Mr. Newcombe heard of an auction in New York in which a fourth copy was sold for $34,000. The owner agreed to sell it "within the range" of the New York price. Mr. Duvall and Mr. Newcombe said that the book will be displayed this summer at the University of Mississippi.

'A decade ago, anybody who picked up and moved to Paris felt vastly superior... Now it's the other way around. People who have to go away to find work feel they're been pushed out.'

The Breton Movement—Back to Brittany

By Flora Lewis

ST. QUAY-PORTRIEUX, France (NYT).—Jean-Claude Reboux, a high school teacher, has come home to this old-fashioned seaside town in Brittany to stay.

Sitting with his wife, Anne, at the flowered oilcloth-covered table in the back room of Al Guel's little souvenir and pottery shop, he explained why: "I used to feel ashamed of being Breton. We were made to feel backward, inferior, but I don't feel that way any more. This is my nation, where I belong. Anyway, this is a lot nicer place to live than the modern jungle of Paris."

National Upheaval

He is 27 years old. In 1968 he was a student at Nanterre, the huge glass-and-concrete forest of a university in the Paris suburb where the French national upheaval of May of that year was sparked.

The 1968 disorders were a turning point for the Breton nationalist movement and since then it has had a steadily growing number of sympathizers, if not actual adherents. Previously it was considered too rightist to attract left-leaning young people and intellectuals: Some of its prewar leaders had collaborated with the Nazis as a nationalist protest during World War II.

The Communists, the major resistance force in Brittany, frown on cultural separatism as a possible diluter of the class struggle. But now, Reboux and Guel explain, it is considered appropriate to be pro-Socialist or leftist and ardently pro-Breton, too.

Of course, not all Breton activists are leftist and there are not that many real activists. Pierre Duclos, another re-migrant from Paris who took a small-town job in St. Brieuc at the regional paper Ouest-France rather than struggle in the capital, estimates that there are only about 100 members of the clandestine Front de Libération Breton. It blows up things from time to time.

Never Killed

They have never killed or wounded or kidnapped anybody, Bretons say proudly. "That isn't our temperament," they say. And when a Parisian TV crew came to St. Brieuc, practically everybody interviewed said "yes" when asked whether they would hide a stranger who said he was from the FLB and needed refuge.

Many automobiles in Paris, as well as the provinces, carry the sign BZH where the F for France is supposed to be. It stands for Breizh, the Breton word for Brittany.

Like other regional movements of France—Alsatians, Corsicans, Basques, Occitanians in the southwest—the Bretons are divided into all sorts of splinter groups, agitating for an assortment of goals. Some want independence in a great confederation of Europe. Some want a federal France, like the United States or West Germany. Most simply want more regional and cultural autonomy.

There are 3.3 million Bretons in the province, divided into five administrative departments. Local people figure there are that many again "abroad," with Paris, Montreal and New York listed in that order as the cities with the largest Breton populations.

A Hero

The great hero of the moment is Alan Stivell, a singer whose "Celtic pop" records have been nationwide hits.

Stivell reflects the nostalgic, back-to-the-old-ways, be-proud-of-your-heritage assertion that is central to all the Breton factions. It is not so different from the spirit of country and Western music in the United States.

Underlying the regional movements are both a protest against being a neglected area in the pell-mell rush to industrialization and urban agglomeration and a sense of revulsion against the drearily mechanical rhythms of modernized society.

Duclos, who as a journalist knows something of the world, puts down the FLB and other Breton activist groups as "romantics" and "unrealistic." Nonetheless, he said he has come to like living here much better than he liked life in the capital.

"A decade ago," he said, "anybody who picked up and moved to Paris felt vastly superior. If you came back on vacation with a 75 at the end of your license plate"—the number on cars registered in Paris—"you were a big shot even if you really earned your living as a waiter or a maid.

"Now, it's the other way around. People who have to go away to find work feel they've been pushed out."

Replaced Band

At Plouha, a farming village near the north coast, a piper and a Breton-style drummer have replaced a rock band or an accordion and fiddler for the Saturday night dance. The crowd, mostly young, stomps out old folk dances and the stands sell the paper-thin Breton crêpes and cider instead of ham sandwiches and beer.

Alan Guel, the souvenir shop owner at St. Quay-Portrieux, seemed to capture the essence of the feeling. He is in his mid-fifties, a hulk of a man with a shock of rumpled hair who writes novels and poetry, travels and tries to promote fraternity.

He said his family "emigrated" to Champagne in search of a living when he was 13. He got into fights in the schoolyard for not being like the others. Then, one day, he discovered in a book that Brittany had a history, a culture and an ancient civilization never mentioned in the French textbooks.

"I could be proud after all," he said. "I decided to go back to the roots. Not that I don't appreciate French culture and civilization, but we want both. We have no quarrel with France. We have too many economic links with our French neighbor to go a separate way. But we also want a sense of our own worth."

PEOPLE: *Helen Hayes Knocks 'Liberated Playwrights'*

Helen Hayes lashed out at "liberated playwrights" who "exploit and ignore" their audiences the other night at Florida State University where she was the commencement speaker. "It is," she said, "of course, the audience that suffers. Indeed, audiences are the most abused element in *today's theater. . . The non-*structured play, of which we see so many these days, dissipates the emotions, leaves the audience empty and distracted. An audience simply cannot go on reacting indefinitely to a play that doesn't know where it's going."



Helen Hayes

. . . [illegible]

* * *

Richard and Ruth Mitschelen of Fort Dodge, Iowa, can't say no to children. "We had no idea we'd end up with all these," Mrs. Mitschelen said. The couple in their 50s, have adopted 12 children and cared for another *dozen—on a minister's salary* of $115 a week. "The parsonage is provided," Mrs. Mitschelen explained. "We have a garden, sew our own clothes and don't eat much meat."

* * *

The **Tran Thi** family, Vietnamese refugees who are living in Grandview, Wash., have turned down welfare assistance. They are cutting asparagus for a living. "The family wants to be self-sufficient," said **Mrs. Paul Richey**, the family's sponsor. "They would rather work" than take public aid. Once the family accumulates enough money, **Tran Thi Ni**, head of the household, hopes to send two of her sisters to college—one was in her third year of pharmacy school and another was in her first year of law school when they fled South Vietnam.

* * *

"The kid rides real good," said cowboy-actor **Slim Pickens**, talking about **President Ford's** youngest son, **Steve**, 19. Ford was wrapping up four days of the Old West Sunday in Ramona, Calif., which included a wild steer chase. Pickens missed being gored by inches as the steer headed out of a canyon. And one of the four Secret Service men assigned to young Ford lost his saddle. Also along for the ride: **Casey Tibbs**, six-time world champion bronc rider and twice all-round champion cowboy.

* * *

Maharaj Ji, the 17-year-old guru, threw a father's day party for himself in San Francisco that seemed, at least to **Kevin McKenna** of Associated Press, more like a jet-set gathering than a meditation session. The guru, whose position as leader of the Divine Light Mission was challenged by his mother, invited about 1,000 West Coast foll[illegible] to his mansion in Malib[illegible] Sunday. "I hope you enjo[illegible] grace and bliss that surr[illegible] this house," Maharaj Ji to[illegible] guests. The guru and hi[illegible] year-old American wife h[illegible] 3-month-old daughter. **Pre**[illegible]

* * *

Novelist **Elie Wiesel** has named Andrew W. Mellon p[illegible] sor in the Humanities at [illegible] University. Wiesel, 47, is [illegible] professor of Judaic studies [illegible] City University of New [illegible] His novels include "A Beg[illegible] Jerusalem" and "The Je[illegible] Silence."

* * *

A Cornwall County cou[illegible] has suggested that America[illegible] barred from small guesthou[illegible] his southwest England dis[illegible] because they bathe too muc[illegible] would like to see all Ame[illegible] banned from small guesthc[illegible] **Roy Hendy**, 60, said Sat[illegible] "For a couple of pounds a [illegible] in a tiny cottage they wan[illegible] star service and it's not[illegible] Hendy was angered after h[illegible] that six Americans who [illegible] into an old cottage nea[illegible] Lizard, in Cornwall, all w[illegible] hot baths morning and [illegible] They left in a huff when [illegible] could not be done becaus[illegible] problem with water disposal[illegible] trouble with these damned [illegible] icans is that they bat[illegible] much," Hendy said. The [illegible] wall County Tourist Depa[illegible] objected to Hendy's propos[illegible] ing it would not be pract[illegible] keep Americans away from[illegible] guesthouses.

—SAMUEL JUST

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MARAIS: No agent. 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, phone, historical building. Fr. 1,800. 272.72.34.

ETOILE: Independent room, comfort. Fr: 300 monthly, 3 months minimum. Call: 704.21.28.

8th, GEORGE-V: Top floor, living, dining, bedroom, modern, lovely view. Fr. 2,800. 723.59.51.

7th, INVALIDES: 150 sq.m., salon, dining, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone, comfort. F.3,100. 660.12.74.

16th, AUTEUIL: 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone. Fr. 2,000. Call: 742.40.98.

TROCADERO: 5 rooms, sunny, all comfort, period furniture. 5th floor. Call: 727.24.62.

5th, MAUBERT: Superb studio, kitchenette, bath, all comfort. Fr. 900. 229.52.98.

6th, ST.-GERMAIN-DES-PRES: Duplex, reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths. Fr. 4,500. 720.24.78.

15th: Room in apartment, share bath. Tel.: 532.29.07.

2nd: 2 furnished rooms. All comfort. Tel.: 742-46-27.

16th: Modern double studio, bath, phone, kitchen. — 727.10.47.

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PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

L'ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES View on the Seine

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16th, MUETTE: Large studio, nicely equipped, overlooking gardens, telephone. Fr. 1,400 net. Call, mornings: 387.23.59.

17th, near PARC MONCEAU: 2nd floor flat, 240 sq.m., 4 bedrooms + drawing-room + sitting-room + dining-room + bath + 2 showers + 2 w.c.s + possibly parking. Fr. 4,000 monthly + charges. Telephone: 622.14.78, mornings. Wednesday, Thursday.

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MARAIS: Magnifique immeuble, 3e étage. Charmant studio, salle de bains, chauffage, kitchenette 850 F mensuel. 266.37.35.

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